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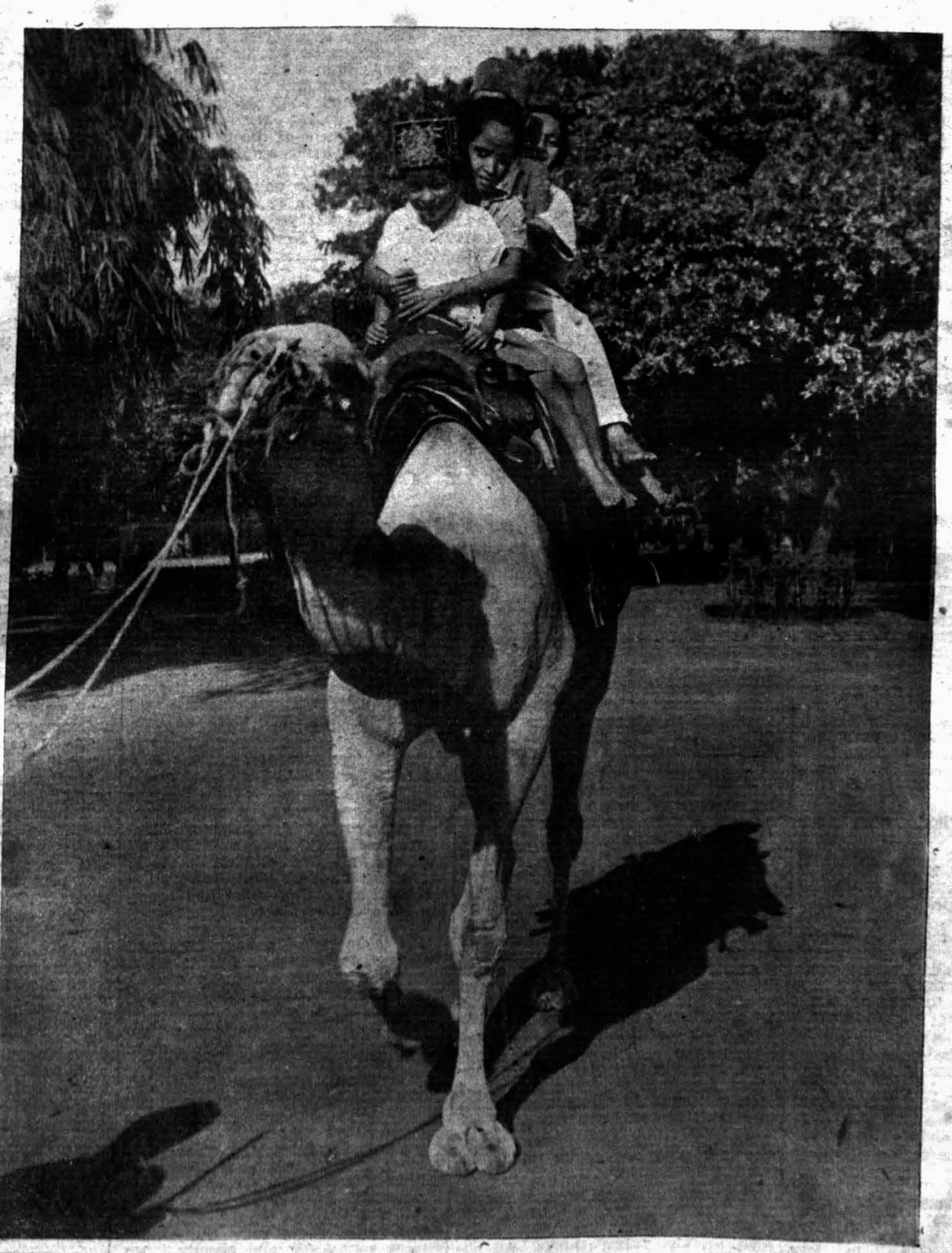
LIBRA OF T BOM BRA OF ROYAL ASIA

JOY RIDE



Photo—B. F. Ferreira.

Stranger Than Fiction

HAVE THE NAZIS PLANNED WORLD WAR III?

(See Page 3)

PASSIONATE INTERLUDE

By N. Santha

Here's short story of love's young dream gone bust... But it didn't! And, strictly in confidence, it was all due to cabbages!

Manu gathered up her books and slowly walked out of the class-room, her mind in a daze. Her heart was thumping with an un-familiar but delicious feeling. So it had come at last! She was in love!

And with the tall, dark, handsome professor whom she had seen for the first time to-day. A. T. Sarvotham, M.A. (Cantab). Who was he? What was he? Where did he come from? She didn't know. She knew nothing—nothing except that he smiled in a sort of way which made her heart jump into her throat and spoke in a low, husky voice with a kind of little throb in it which turned her bones to water. I would give anything to be made love to by that voice, she said to herself and blushed at the daring of her own thought.

She was in love! The impossible, unbelievable, incredible had happened! She wondered if he had noticed her—not probable, because college classes were always so crowded. There were eighteen girls including herself and, of course, one could'nt expect to be noticed all at once, even if one *was* pretty..... But, on the other hand, he *might* have noticed her..... Perhaps he had and read the worship in her voice and wondered as she was wondering.....

And to think, Manu said sadly to herself, that I used to laugh at Love and all that sort of thing! I was so sure such foolish things could never happen to me. ME—why, I was above all such nonsense. Just showed how young and silly and stupid she must have been. It will come to you too one day, a friend or hers had said one day when she had scoffed at his love-affair with his aunt's daughter, and now it had come with a rush, breaking down all her defences, laying bare her proud, young heart.

Proud—ah, how proud she had been and now how humbled—but not humiliated. Oh no, this was no humiliation. This ennobled and glorified, made her a creature apart from her fellow-men. She understood now how Vivian Bell must have felt in "The Broken Heart" when she said she would crawl on her knees and eat dust to secure the love of the man she loved. Eat dust and wear sackcloth too, if necessary—oh, what would she *not* do? Die for his sake, if need be. Love was worth any sacrifice, any martyrdom. He was so clever and *so* handsome and had dark, unruly hair with streaks of grey in it—oh no, that was'nt because of age. She was certain he could'nt be very old. True the dumpy, vacant-eyed girl who sat beside her in class had said he had been her father's classmate, but that did'nt prove he was old at all. And, anyway, girls often said such things just for effect.

Manu wished he had been *her* father's class-mate or her uncle's. Then she could ask them about him and know just what kind of a man he was. Not that either of them were capable of appreciating a man like Mr. Sarvotham. They would call his cleverness intellectual snobbishness and think his habit of dressing so beautifully was mere foppishness. Not that she would care for what they thought or said—not anymore. What did *they* know of this exquisite and giddy feeling which filled her heart and which made everything else in the world seem insignificant beside it? Had they ever been young? She doubted it. Full of moral maxims and absolutely no understanding of human nature, they were mere men before this demi-god.

Manu heaved a small sigh. What was she going to do? She was'nt worthy of him. It was presumptuous on her part to have fallen in love with him at all. What right had she, a stupid, ordinary plain, vain girl to aspire for heaven? What would he think, she wondered, if he came to know of what she felt for him. Laugh? Oh no, she would die of shame. Pity her and try to be elder-brotherly? She did'nt want that either. Far better hide this passion secretly in her heart and suffer in silence. And perhaps, one day when she was dead, he would come to know of her love and what a priceless thing he had thrown away and be unhappy and regretful for the rest of his life. But suppose he loved her too? What would happen then? Something *must* happen because she would be seeing him almost everyday for the next three years, and how could they bear to let things just drift? And something—oh, *anything* could happen in three years!

Manu came to an abrupt stop. What of, one day, he asked her to marry him? What was she going to say? How was she going to tell her father and her uncle she coul'nt ever marry Ravi? Oh, I must be fair, I mustn't lose my sense of balance and proportion, Manu said frantically to herself. Ravi is gentle, kind and dependable, the sort who would stand by you in trouble and never let you down. But what had she, twenty and pretty, to do with dependability or kindness? What she wanted was love and excitement and adventure and in Mr. Sarvotham's eyes were little lights which beckoned and invited her to a delightful fairyland of which he was king. She would wander hand in hand with him in his garden and be taught and initiated by him into the mysteries of the things he loved. Or she would sit at his feet and he would lean down and look at her with that charming, sweet smile of his and speak in that low, husky voice which set her heart thumping, about Shakespeare and Shelley, Byron and Keats—and heaven could offer and heart desire no more of life.....

It was a pity. She supposed Ravi had to be told. He was in love with her, she knew, and wanted to marry her, but—oh God, Manu groaned suddenly remembering, there was her birthday—party to-night and her uncle had hinted Ravi was going to give her a specially nice present. He had showed her a little box too, sort of waved it at her before restoring it to his pocket. It contained a ring, she was certain. But how in the name of heaven was she to tell Ravi she never could accept such presents from him—no, *never*? He would be sorry, of course, and perhaps angry or, what was worse, marry someone else.

Not that she would mind in the least his marrying anybody else in the whole world but, well, it would be terrible if he got the wrong kind of girl. She would'nt like him to be unhappy, poor dear Ravi. But he woud'nt marry anybody, she was certain. Manu suddenly felt an uncomfortable pang of jealousy which she brushed aside with an annoyed smile. She was not jealous—how *absurd* to suppose she ever could be—but she was kind of worried about his marrying say, a girl who nagged or who was too proud to understand the simplicity and lovableness of his nature,—or who—oh dear it was all a mess no doubt about *that*. But she was glad it had happened now and not after she had married Ravi. It would have been terrible if it had happened after because then it would'nt have been fair to live as Ravi's wife while she loved another man.....

She could'nt marry Ravi, of course. She could'nt marry *anybody*. Not even *him*. He was too far above such earthly, vulgar things. All she could aspire to was to dedicate her life to his comfort and happines, unobserved and unknown, a dim and noble figure in the background. She must efface her personality, give up her dreams and live lonely and self-abnegating, cherishing for ever in her heart the image of the man she loved. And people would look at the brooding sadness in her eyes and wonder at the steadfastness of her moral courage. She would devote herself to the service of humanity and wherever she went the poor and lowly would bless her and call her a saint. Her father would feel proud of her and relate to admiring friends how blessed he was in such a daughter and Ravi.....

Manu leaned against the bannisters and wondered. What would Ravi do? Would he live a bachelor and remain faithful to the memory of his love for her or would he—no, she was sure he wouldn't marry anybody else. She could'nt let him—for his own sake and for his own happiness. But, good-heavens! what if he got desperate and committed—? People in love did such unaccountable things and..... there was a well right at the back of his house. He might plunge into it at dead of night murmuring her name and the black waters would close over him..... Into Manu's mind came a vision of black, bright, young eyes and a quiet, serious mouth.....oh no, she could'nt let him do that.... she could'nt let him die for her sake..... Manu hurried her footsteps, frantic fear in her eyes.....

She crossed the gymnasium and came out into the porch and suddenly stood still. In the porch stood a car and at the wheel sat Mr. Sarvotham, the handsomeness of his profile marred by an unseemly, big scowl. He was saying something to somebody, she could not exactly hear what because he was mumbling, and looked extremely displeased. Manu stared at him and decided with reluctant discomfiture A. T. Sarvotham, M.A. (Cantab) didn't look half as handsome when he scowled as when he smiled. Manu edged away behind the pillar and moved a little closer to the car. And suddenly there was a thin, high-pitched voice coming from the back seat of the car—a woman's voice, querrulous and complaining.....

"I told you" she was saying, and Manu guessed from the weariness in her voice this was not the first time she had said it. "I couldn't send the servant to the market. He had to take the baby to the doctor..... her cold was really too bad.....and anyway, when he went yesterday he said he was positive there were no cabbage."

Manu's face turned a dull red. A wife! Heavens, he had a wife! What a rare fool she was not to have thought of it before. He had a wife—a woman who cooked his meals and darned his socks and lived with him all day and all—and children..... blubbering and crawling about the house with running noses and sneezing all over the place.....

"No cabbages?" Mr. Sarvotham said loudly, "The market is full of them. I saw dozens the other day when I passed through the bazaar. I told you that, didn't I?"

"Oh yes, you did" said the woman's voice trembling with tears, "but....."

"The servant is a lazy fool," Mr. Sarvotham interrupted loudly and rudely, "and you don't know how to manage him."

Manu suddenly giggled. To make a scene and take that poor woman to task because of some wretched cabbages! And she was taking it lying down and whining. If any man tried that sort of thing with her—Manu smiled very softly and sweetly. No, he wouldn't—Ravi certainly wouldn't treat her like this. He would be kind and gentle and laugh over her mistakes and carelessness because—he loved her..... He wouldn't scowl—and God help her—she never would become a woman with a nagging, high-pitched voice who sat in the back-seats of cars and was always giving explanations and making apologies.

Manu's eyes suddenly filled with tears as she looked up at Mr. Sarvotham again. This had been her hero! This insufferable, middle-aged man with the greying hair and scowling face who rated his wife about some silly cabbages! She had martyred herself for him in her imagination and given up somebody far worthier of her love..... somebody who might even have done away with himself if she had refused him her love..... Refuse him? No, no—she never would..... she never would marry anybody else for anything in the whole world. Manu suddenly wished she were at home. Why on earth had she stayed so late in college? She had been too busy dreaming—too busy dreaming about this—oh, she never wanted to see his face again. She must go home at once..... she couldn't cross the porch and face that—that man in the car with her fool's paradise crashing about her ears.

Oh Ravi, Ravi! her spirit wailed as she blindly turned back and rushed through the gymnasium towards the back-gate. She looked up through a mist of tears wondering if the gate was closed and then stood stock-still, too shocked to move. For there at the gate stood Ravi smiling at her, smiling his glad, rather boyish smile ..... sweeter now somehow ..... Manu stumbled up to him.

"Oh Ravi" she sobbed in the relief of the release of violent, pent-up emotions, "Oh Ravi, I thought you had committed suicide."

"What!" cried Ravi, astonished, "commit suicide! Why on earth should I?"

"I thought, in case—that is, if I married somebody else...." Manu incoherently tried to explain, now freely crying.

He took her by the shoulders and shook her gently.

"Manu," he said gently, "something has happened. What is it?"

The gentleness in his voice recalled her to sanity. What a fool she was! And all this torture for nothing! What must Ravi think of her?

"Oh nothing", she laughed, a little shamefacedly, "I am a fool, that is all."

"But why this sudden realisation of that obvious fact on your birthday of all days?"

"My birthday!" Manu cried, "why, so it is. And I had almost forgotten."

"And I suppose you have forgotten," said Ravi half-jokingly and half-reproachfully, "about the party to-night."

The ring, thought Manu with a catch in her breath, he is going to give it to me tonight. And all at once she felt a delicious shyness steal over her, and grew scarlet. She turned away quickly hoping Ravi hadn't noticed it. But he had for he turned away too pretending to be absorbed in the surrounding trees.

A pause..

"What made you so late this evening?" he asked casually. "We thought perhaps you had a meeting or something."

"Were you sent to fetch me?" asked a demure voice beside him.

"No, I came myself."

"Oh!"

Another pause and a longer one this time.

"I hope you will like the party to-night," said Ravi, his gaze riveted to the topmost branch of a banyan tree.

"I am sure I will."

"I planned the menu and the games...."

"Oh," exclaimed Manu, suddenly remembering, "I am hungry, Ravi, and I didn't have any lunch either. I hope we are going to have something nice for dinner."

"Oh, you poor little thing", he said tenderly, taking her arm," and it is too late for evening tiffin too! But don't worry. You can burst yourself with food tonight. You are going to love everything, I know, he continued proudly, "There is a special sweet—I won't tell you what it is, but you are going to gorge your self with it. I bet....and then there are cabbage cutlets...."

Manu abruptly halted. "Ugh!" she sniffed, "I hate cabbages."

"Why did you encourage your wife to play the bugle?"
"So that I could read my paper in comparative quiet."

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Stranger Than Fiction

HAVE THE NAZIS PLANNED WORLD WAR III?

Long before the complete and final defeat of Germany, Nazi chiefs drew up, and then carried out, their grand plan of preparing for a war of revenge. The cornerstone of this plan was the training of a large secret army which, dispersed throughout the world, was to have rewoven the brown web of Nazidom and to have organised fresh conspiracy against democracy.

By V. MINAYEV

Here is an authentic account of how the Nazis trained their "Sixth Column" agents—the secret army which is expected to rise in due time, "to reweave the brown web of Nazidom", and to make one more bid for Germany's mastery over the world.

Put to use for the realisation of this plan was the entire network of the so-called political educational institutes of the Foreign Policy Department of the Nazi Party—the "Politische Erziehungsanstalten". The training of rank and file agents for future underground activities was assigned to the "Deutsche Heimschulen", German home schools. Thirty-five such schools had been organised by General Geismeier, well-known specialist of the fascist agencies. In addition to the training prescribed by the regular curriculum, students of the "Deutsche Heimschulen" had to learn trades and professions of building workers, agronomists etcetera which would serve to camouflage their principal activities. In addition, they were taught various German dialects so that Prussian could be safely employed in Bavaria and Bavarian in Prussia without betraying their respective extractions.

Special schools founded before the war were used for training of junior and senior officers of the subversive agencies. The first such school was opened on February 8 1935. The director was Walter Schmitt, close associatee of Rosenberg and known for his subversive activities in Austria and the Baltics.

Three similar institutions were opened shortly afterwards. One of them in Vogelsang, the Rhine region was to train agents for subversive activities in the Anglo-saxon countries. The second in the town of Sonthofen in Bavaria was to train agents for subversive activities in the Latin countries. The third school in Valkenburg Pomerania, was to train agents for the east (the U. S. S. R., Poland and the Balkan countries).

Though the training methods and subjects were identical in all the three institutions, the Valkenburg school is the most interesting, since it serves the Nazis as an "experimental station" for the training of secret agency personnels—the "Versuchsanstalt."

The Versuchsantalt lay near the town of Valkenburg in Pomerania and was officially known as "Ordensburg an Kressingsee' the Order of Castle on the Lake Kressing. Covering a territory of several square kilometres, this institution was jealously guarded by the company of SS troops. Sign-posts at the approaches warned the passers-by that an attempt to penetrate beyond the fence would be punished by death.

Over the heavy gates of the main entrance, as over entrances of other schools, there was an inscription characterising the spirit which prevailed here—"blind obedience."

The average study course covered a period of three years for a student body of three hundred. During the war the study courses were administered in one year and the student body increased to seven hundred. In addition, there were "Special Hitler courses". "Sonder Hitler Kursen" The director of the "School for the East" was a certain Godes, member of the Nazi party since 1926 with a rank equivalent to that of Lieutenant General.

HANDPICKED FANATICS

The student body was carefully picked. Each would be "aspirant"—as they were called in the "Ordensburg"—required the approval of a special mandatory commission.

In his questionnaire and autobiography each candidate had to give exhaustive information about himself and his relatives for three generations and to the third degree (his grandparents brothers and sisters of his grandparents and all the first, second and third cousins) Recounting his own activities he had to set everything down practically day by day for the whole of his life. Regardless of all the previous checkups, all the information submitted by a candidate was checked again by the Gestapo. None could hope to become an "aspirant" of the school without the approval of the Gestapo.

The age limits were altered during the war. The maximum eligible age was now forty-five. The requirements for entry also changed. Sought for now were students who were members of the so-called free professions lawyers, journalists, doctors and artists.

Each aspirant was compelled to give his oath of allegiance in a special chamber of the cellar section in the administrative building. The ceremonies somewhat resembled those which once accompanied the conferment of Knighthood and took place in a semidark room where walls were decorated with attributes of the medieval mysticism of Cooper, wolf heads, horsetail streamers etcetera. With this as the background a dignitary in black velvet cape pronounced the oath which was repeated by the new aspirant: "he who shall betray the secret of Ordensburg will be put to death. And not only shall he perish, but also his family, his wife and his children will be destroyed."

After this ceremony the new-comer participated in a drinking bout to celebrate the event. Henceforth, he was a fullfledged member of the conspirative organisation for the purpose of sowing death and destruction throughout the world, for the purpose of espionage and acts of provocation in many lands.

The curriculum of Ordensburg pursued the following aims: to acquaint the aspirants with various subjects required by the subversive agencies, to acquaint them with all questions pertaining to those countries in which they were destined to work—language customs, economy, armed forces, foreign, and home policy, laws etcetera, to give the student as nearly a perfect command as possible of the trade or profession which was to camouflage his true activities after graduation and to furnish each student with an all-round military and physical culture and sports training.

In addition, each student was compelled to undergo special political training courses.

SCHOOL FOR SABOTAGE

In the Subversive Activities Department special emphasis was laid on so-called active reconnaissance, acts of diversion, sabotage, terror, bacteriological warfare etcetera.

Special importance was also attributed to technics of camouflaging subversive activities and, particularly, subversive agency hookups. Research laboratories dealing with these questions were equipped with complex up-to-date materials and apparatus. In the subject of active reconnaissance, for example, the students were thoroughly acquainted with all possible means and technics for perpetration of acts of diversion and sabotage. In the special "diversion" class and "explosive materials laboratory" the students were familiarised with all modern means and technics at hand for the perpetration of acts of diversion and sabotage. Here there were samples and recipes of home-made explosive materials tables of their properties and precise instructions as to their application.

The poison laboratories contained all accoutrements for the conduct of secret bacteriological warfare, recipes for preparation of poisons with descriptions of their effects and method of application.

In the classrooms and laboratories of subversive technics there were various unique coding and decoding apparatus, photocopy machines, instruments for censoring letters, microscopes of all shapes and sizes, extraordinary small cameras, phonographs radio transmitter, receivers and dozens of other intricate mechanism the purpose of which it is difficult to determine at the first glance.

Students were compelled to learn not only how to handle all the apparatus but also quickly to dismantle and reassemble them for the purposes of repair.

In the radioshops of the school students designed their own apparatus suitable for espionage activities. In the chemical laboratories students were acquainted with various recipes and themselves concocted fluids for invisible writing. A special department taught them how to counterfeit documents essential for various agencies abroad.

TRICKS OF TRADE

The aspirants finally were taught the art of makeup, how to change their clothing quickly and how to behave in society. The school had a special cosmetics and make up department, and a special barbershop. Its costume section was itself subdivided into dozens of departments.

Lectures on subversive activities, as a rule were accompanied by visual aid methods of instruction. Various exhibits and films were widely used for this purpose. Among the films there were some which fully deserved to be classified documentary films. Attending a lecture on "terror" students, for example, were able to view all details of the murder of King Alexander of Yugoslavia in Marseilles and of the French Premier Barty. The cameraman who had filmed this picture sold it to Himmler.

Each student had to know thoroughly the language of the country in which he was destined to operate and fluently speak one or two other languages besides. The Institute of Foreign Countries, as this section of the school was called, was also subdivided into various research departments where students could study governmental structures and particularly the customs of countries to which they were assigned. These departments contained various materials, photo albums, diaries of German "tourists" and other things.

Careful attention was paid to studies of those trades or professions which were to afford the student the "cover of legality" in the country in which he was to operate. Such departments trained professional bookkeepers and other office employees Here too, there were studios of art and sculpture, zootechnical and agronomy laboratories, and a music section equipped with all possible musical instruments etcetera. Every student, as a rule, was required to be healthy a man of considerable endurance, familiar with various sports and military subjects. Students were put through marksmanship courses with various types of rifles and pistols. They were required to be good horsemen, learned to fence, to drive all types of motorcars. Rowing, yachting and parachute jumping too were on the programme. When graduating each student was expected to pass a test for automobile, airplane and motor-cycle drivers' licence.

An Information Bureau was arranged in the school with a characteristic German method. Enormous files here exhaustively presented the answer to any question broached by a student concerning the country in which he was to operate. There were all sorts of almanacs, travel directions, railway and steamer schedules, telephone books, tourists instructions and many other things to familiarise the student with his prospective sphere of activities.

During the Second World War alone the "experimental station" Versuchsanstalt in Valkenburg trained more than 1,500 agents of various specialities for subversive activities in the U.S.S.R. Many others were released for operations in other "countries of the east."

The progress of the Valkenburg school was anxiously watched by leaders of the Nazi Party. Hitler and Rosenberg were frequent visitors. Mussolini, too, inspected the place on one occasion.

FLED LIKE RATS

The school at Lake Kressing was truly an "experimental station" for underground agencies, for preparation of men trained to fathom the edge in the matter of organising even the most complex act of subversion. For the last two years of the war the Valkenburg outskirts served as the Nazi preserve where reserves of Fascism's future "Sixth Column" were being trained.

The victorious offensive of the Red Army put an end to this experimental school of Himmler. The last batch of the "Versuchsanstalt" 'fledgelings' did not receive an opportunity to graduate. No sooner did the aspirants and their instructors get wind of the approaching Red Army than they scurried from the school in all directions like rats deserting a sinking ship. So precipitant was their flight that they were unable to destroy even the most incriminating evidence of their activities.

The creatures of the "Versuchsanstalt" are, no doubt lying low and hoping for better times. Mankind, however, has learned to recognise the grizzly visage of the Nazi gangster. All liberty-loving nations are interested in running these monsters to the earth as quickly as possible.

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PEARL BUCK WARNS

No American Imperialism In Asia

750 MILLION PEOPLES INSPIRED BY RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE

(Exclusive To "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

Pearl Buck

IT is, perhaps, well for us in the vacuum which comes always after a war is finished, to discover where it is we now stand.

Here, at home, let us face frankly the fact that it is an advantage to industry to have the cessation of war production come gradually. We should have been hard put to it, had all fighting ceased at the same time—or so we are told by business men.....

We are fortunate that there are still more roads than one which we may follow, at least at this moment.

Such moments as this come to us all. The last one was in 1942. In that year, on December 10, to an audience gathered together to do honour to Alfred Nobel, I was presumptuous enough to call attention to the fact that the character of the war had changed. It was no longer possible to consider it as a war for the freedom and democracy of peoples. It nad become a bitter struggle for power. Well, today the power is ours. What are we going to do with it? Again, we have the choice. We can use our power to create a free world, or we can use our power to create a structure which makes freedom impossible for any of us.

A free world means simply a world whose atmosphere is congenial to the development of free peoples. A free people is simply a group of people who, having been bound together by history and geography and association until they have developed their own way of living, can go on living in their own way within the circle of the world's life, without being dominated by others.

Struggle At San Francisco

Some will say that exactly such a plan for a free world was made at San Francisco. But to that we must reply, if we want to face the truth, that what went on at San Francisco was a struggle between two plans, one, certainly, for a world in which peoples can be free, but the other a world in which our victorious power will rule. It is not at all clear yet which plan will prevail. It will not be clear until that plan is put into action. Only when we see it in action can we tell what sort of world is to shape our fuaure.

But in that beautiful coastal city of course, which so symbolically looks across the Pacific Ocean, two forces contended under all that was said and done. Fundamentally, they were the force of the plain peoples wanting their freedom and a world where it is safe for them to be free and the force of those who think of plain peoples as material for their power. It is still the oldest war of mankind, fought hundreds of times on great battlefields and small, all though history, fought and never yet won. The young dead of our nation, the many dead of other nations, are scarcely cold upon the earth of Europe and Asia. But we already know that even their death has not won the victory. Only a military war has been won. The great victory lies ahead.

Inexorable Truth

The inexorable truth now faces us —it is upon the earth of Asia that our future is to be decided. Every thing depends upon what we are planning to do with our military victory. If we are planning to use our power to compel subject peoples to remain subject, in order to compel them to yield us their territory for military bases, or, for any other reason, we must prepare, indeed for yet more terrible wars to come, and to come quickly.

Merely to keep the crowded countries of Asia in subjection will not insure us our power. For a new force has come into the world with Russia. The subject and semi-subject peoples of Asia are saying plainly that there is now for them an alternative to imperialism There never has been before.

At the end of the last war, the peoples of Asia felt helpless. Where could they look to save themselves from the immense and dominating power of the western nations? They rejoiced only briefly when the western nations warred against one another, for whichever one was victorious continued the domination over them. There was nowhere to look for freedom.

Today that attitude is changed. The peoples of Asia are beginning to hope There is an alternative to the imperial rulers. The peoples of Asia are saying, "The way Russia has gone, we can go." I am not speaking of governments in Asia. I am speaking of peoples.

Real Power Of Russia

No one can understand the power of Russia in Asia today, who does not understand that the power lies in the fact that the people who now rule Russia, who are Russia, are the peasants of a generation ago, people who under the old imperial system would still have been ignorant and poor and subject. Most of Asia is peasant. Those millions of peasants are thinking in terms as simple but as unanswerable as this: "Russian peasants learned how to make their own machines. So can we. We don't need to do it for our rulers."

Without any interest whatever in Communist theory and politics, I must stress this—we should be fools if we did not face the fact that what attracts the millions of Asia today to Soviet Russia is that Russian peasants under their own government have created an enormous modern industry in a time so short that unless it had been done, we should have said it was impossible. They have done it as a free people. Make no mistake about that.

It is folly to try to protect ourselves from this fact by saying that Stalin is a dictator and that there is only one party in Russia. The literal-minded Russian answers, "But as long as Stalin does well for us, why should we have another? If he did not do well, we would, of course, find another. And if one party serves our interests, why confuse ourselves with more?"

This is sound peasant sense. It is not our concept of democracy, the concept which insists on room for disagreement, and allows for loyal opposition. To the peasant there can be no loyal opposition. To him it is a contradiction in terms. It does not matter whether the peasant is right or wrong—it is what millions of people in Asia believe and feel, and it is what we Americans must reckon with.

Peasants are much the same in any country, and Asia is full of peasants, and we must realize that our kind of democracy seems to them cluttered with red tape and intellectualisms, and when they make their own democracy, they will make it in simple shortcut ways. A peasant leader will come out of China and as long as he works for the people, he will stay in power and when he does not he will be displaced.

But he will come out of the people. One of those people said to me the other day in New York—it is true that he wore the clothing of a plain Chinese businessman, but he was the son of peasants and to peasants he still belongs, and he said, "Our future leader will be a man of the earth—not a Harvard man, nor a Yale man, nor a Cornell man—doubtful even if he speaks English!"

And India's future leader will not be a graduate of Cambridge or Oxford. Doubtful, too, if he speaks English!

The Peasait Individualist

To these millions of Asian peasants, the way Russian democracy works is the way they can understand. Communism they will probably reject. Communism was and is, after all, the intellectual's approach to the proletariat. Much of Communism has sloughed off even in Russia to-day. I do not believe that the peoples of Asia will be Communistic. There is more danger of that in the intellectualized somewhat decadent groups of the West. Communism is not congenial to a peasant mind. The peasant is very individualistic. He understands cooperation, but not Communism. So, to-day, even in Russia, as Communism has sloughed off, as intellectuals have disappeared and peasants taken over, you find strong cooperative effort, but great individualism.

The average Russian, as I have been able to know him, is more fearlessly critical than the average American. But the realism of the peasant makes for great freedom for individualism, if he feels secure. The peasant in fear can be a silent sullen creature. But when fear is removed, he reveals himself for what he is, the world's great individualist.

What we Americans must understand is that the peoples of Asia are considering the future with the single track mind of the peasant. They want their government simple and they want it to serve them. I believe that they will develop their own types of democracy if they have freedom, but it will be more the Russian type than ours.

The second thing we must understand is that these peoples want to develop industries. But they are shrewd enough to know that now modern industry can be developed in two ways. It can be developed under the imperialists, which to them includes the American way, in the form of huge factories belonging to owners who conduct the business for their own profits. Such business pays low wages, and demands what is to Asian eyes only slave labbour. They believe that if they develop their industries in this fashion, they and their children will remain ignorant all their lives and never be able to call anything their own except the wage dropped into their palms at the end of a week which is only the beginning of another.

Communism—A Dead Issue

The peoples of Asia are already very familiar with this kind of industry, on rubber plantations and in silk and cotton and other factories, and in all other forms of great industry which western owners have set up in the East. The work is done by Asian peasants but the profits go across the sea to enrich the bank accounts of unknown persons. A generation ago these peasants might have taken it for granted that this was the only way to develop industry, since only the western imperialists knew how to make machines. To-day there is the alternative of Russia—where a peasant people learned to make machines in an industry which they themselves own and whose profits are theirs.

I am well aware that as I say these things, I lay myself open to the shallow judgment which to-day would condemn as Communist any one who faces these facts. But these facts have nothing to do with Communism. They have everything to do with realism.

Communism is not the problem today. It is already a dead issue, except among little intellectual circles. The great fact which we must all face is that in one place in the world a technique has been evolved, which in a generation has made a peasant population feel itself free and secure and master on its own land.

Do we not remember the blind man in that old Bible story? He was blind and he was healed. His neighbours scoffed at him and insisted that he was mistaken and that he could not really see, and that he did not know when he was blind, and anyhow he was sure that he could see as well as other people—all the remarks that envious or frightened persons make at what seems a miracle. But that blind man stuck to his story. He said, 'One thing I know'—whereas I 'was' blind. Now, I 'see'!" It is what the peasants of Russia are saying to-day, and be sure their voices are heard all over Asia. Communistic theory has no-hing to do with it.

Local Realism

I was talking with a friend in the Chinese Government a few weeks ago and I asked him frankly: "How in the world did you Nationalists allow yourselves to get into this mess with the Communists? Surely, educated good men like you had plenty to offer your people."

He replied, "The Communists had the good sense to work in terms of local realism. While we were sitting at our tables planning great schemes of democracy and government for the future, the Communists used local realism. They went into a region and found out the worst affliction of the people and mended it."

These are the words of sound common sense. While we sit planning big schemes for the future, let us beware lest others are thinking in terms of local realism, and, going into a region, the ydiscover the afflictions of the people and mend them.

The real victors in Asia will be those who first understand that four-fifths of Asia is peasant, and this is the peasant mind that must be understood and considered. If we go in as imperialists, to develop industry and government as rulers over subject peoples, we must prepare for endless wars.

In order to maintain ourselves as rulers, either politically or economically, we must continually be ready to fight on a huge and costly scale those who will constantly rebel against us. And we will lose in the end, for the peoples have now an alternative.

Alternative To Empire

The great thing that Russia has contributed to human history is an alternative to empire, an empire such as Britain knows it in her colonial system, and an empire as we are developing it through our industrial and economic monopolies.

It is only wise for us to know that the millions of Asia, too, thanks to our choice in 1942 in India, do now class us with the imperialists.

But they are not entirely right. We have not wholly made up our minds what we will be. There is still time for us to be just American. What we will be depends on how quickly our people can understand the world.

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Pearl S. Buck, well-known American writer and Nobel Prize winner for Literature, warns America, in the following article, against extending British-patterned, out-dated imperialism in Asia and says that millions of people in Asia are being inspired by Russia's example of rule by the peasants of the soil.

She says: "If we are planning to use our (American) power to compel subject peoples to remain subject, in order to compel them to yield us their territory for military bases, or, for any other reason, we must prepare, indeed, for yet more terrible wars to come, and to come quickly."

The writer adds: "If we persist in Empire building, millions of people will be fighting against us, seven hundred and fifty millions, with industries which they have themselves learned to make, as the peasants of Russia have learned.'

An Indian Magician Speaks

JADOO-WALA

II A Dissection Of His Tricks

By K. BHAGYANATHAN

The Jadoo-walah is an itinerant magician who hops round the world with his bag of tricks. He is a gipsy carrying all his worldly possessions with him wherever he goes— his tricks, snakes, wife and children. His home is India. One meets him at street corners performing his magic before admiring crowds; he is a familar figure at fairs; and often he comes to your very doors to display his tricks. He has no curtains, no costumes, no managers, no publicity stunts, "no anything." Yet he has successfully plied his trade for centuries, and even though he proclaims to be a "garib admi" he at least does not starve like many others in India. Indeed, legends have been woven around him. Let us steal a peep into his tricks from behind the scenes," when he is performing.

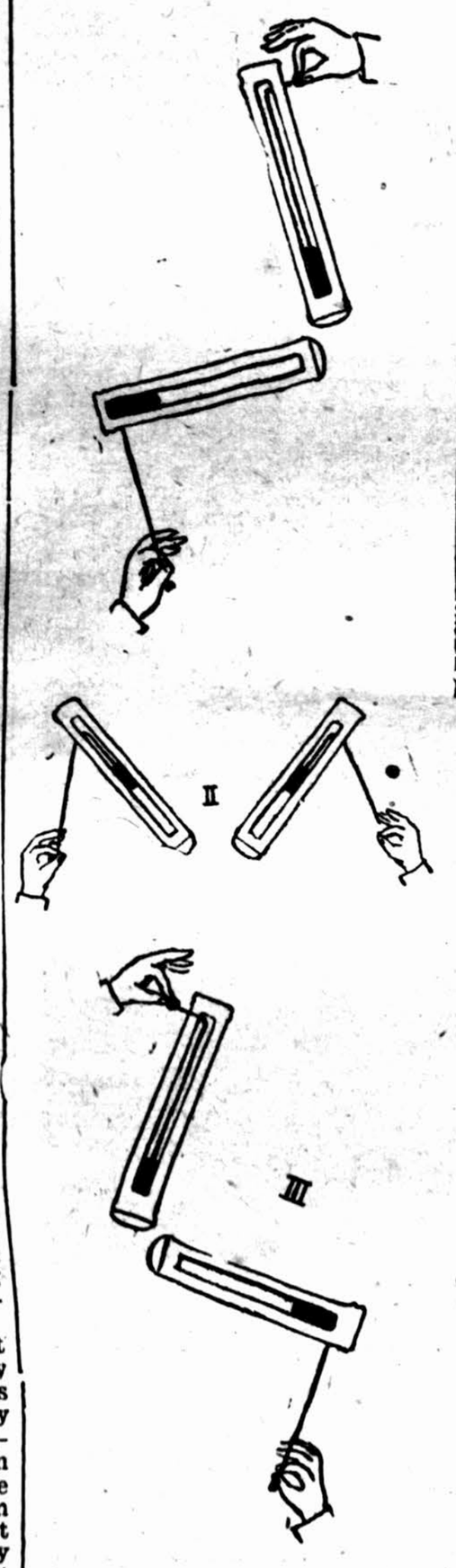
"CUPS AND BALLS"

The deafening din of beating drums, loud incantations and the shrill note of the snake charming flute is the prelude to the magic show. Stragglers, street urchins, and sundry passers by soon gather round the performer to see him perform. And inevitably the magician, after the usual introductory speech, begins his performance with the popular "Cups and Balls" experiment. To the uninitiated the appearance transposition and disappearance of the balls seem very mysterious indeed. The performer has three cups of wood—usually half-coconut shells with handles attached—similar to crude wine glasses overturned, the base of the wine glass forming the handle by which the cup is manipulated. Under these he places without detection little wooden and cloth balls and extracts them in the same mysterious manner. Similarly he shows two balls, one under each of two cups, and by a drone on the 'bean' or musical instrument one ball flies magically from the one cup to join its mate under the other. Various combinations and permutations of this sleight complete this experiment which is accompanied by a running patter of "go Bombay," "go London".

Technically it can be said that the "Cup and Balls" is the only trick in the repertoire of this street magician which is done by pure sleight of hand. An experience Jadoo-walah can perform this feat so skilfully that the keenest eye cannot catch him doing the trick. Yet the sleight used—palming—is known to every magician in the world, and is not difficult to learn. However it must be revealed that while the spectators see only three balls at a time, the magician actually has four ball. When a cup is placed on the ground, mouth downwards, apparently empty, the sleight of hands expert cleverly introduces under the cup the unseen palmed ball. It then becomes easy for the performer to appear to place a ball under a cup but really palm it, and then show that the ball has passed under the empty cup. And thus he varies his moves and produces several effects—all of them very bewildering. It can be safely asserted that the "Cups and Balls" is the cleverest trick of the Jadoo-walah.

THE BAMBOO STICKS AND CUT STRING

Keeping aside the cups and balls the magician drives into his bag and takes out a pair of ordinary looking bamboo sticks each about ten inches long, through which is threaded a string to each end of which is attached a bead. The performer begins his demonstration by pulling out one end of the string when the other end is automatically drawn in. A knife is passed between the sticks ostensibly cutting the string, and yet when one end of string is pulled out the other end is drawn in as if the string was not cut. As a finale the two sticks are separated, and then too one end of the string draws in when the other is pulled, as if there was some invisible connection joining the two pieces.



The "apparatus" is a very simple one. It is the lead weight "A" which draws in the string. When the performer wants the string to be drawn in, he brings the stick slowly to the vertical position and the weight draws the string in. The other stick is simultaneously brought to the horizontal position while the string is being pulled out. The drawing in of the string because of the action of the weight, and the pulling out of the string are synchronised to create the illusion of one piece of string being pulled.

DIVING DUCK

The "phenomenon" of an artificial duck placed in a small vessel of water swimming and diving at the command of the performer has puzzled many people. The effect is beautifully simple and can be followed by a child. The performer places a small bowl of water on the ground, and floats a small artificial duck on the water. He then sits near the bowl and plays on his flute. Slowly the duck begins to move and then commences to dive in the water as if it possessed life.

I have heard many people explain away the trick by saying that it is "done by magnetism." Magnetic influence is a very plausible explanation, but not the real one. Here the motive force is supplied by the magicians old friend, a black string or horse hair. There is a small pin hole at the bottom of the bowl, and through this is threaded unknown to the audience a string (or horse hair) about three feet long. To the inner end of the thread is attached a small dab of wax. The thread runs along the ground invisible to the spectators. When the duck is floated on the water the string is attached to it by means of the wax. The performer squats near the bowl and begins playing on this flute, at the same time tugging at the thread with the thumb of his right leg. And, lo! the duck begins to dive.....Sometimes the trick is varied by the performer making a small artificial rabbit jump out of the bowl of muddy water. In this case the performer places in the water unknown to the audience "a broad spring bent over so as to form an almost complete circle. The two ends of the string are kept apart by means of a piece of sugar, so that when this sugar melts, the spring will be released, and there will be a sudden jerk." It is upon this spring that the rabbit is placed.

M. Jacolliot in his "Occult Science in India" describes a fakir's performance where the religious magician floated a small stick in a small vessel of water, and made it move in all directions, finally making it sink to the bottom of the vessel at his word of command. Mr. Jacolliot suggests that "the fakir upon charging the small piece of wood with fluid might perhaps have increased its weight so as to make it heavier than water." But I am inclined to believe that even in this case a string or horse hair did the trick.

COLOURED SANDS

The magician introduces to the audience three small tins filled with coloured sands—red, green, and ordinary brown sand. After examination the tins full of sand are emptied into the bowl of water, and the water stirred with the fingers making an "unholy mess of a mixture." Then the magician dips his hand in the water and takes handful of any of the coloured sand—quite dry.

The secret is very simple. Inside the tins covered by the sands are concealed "little water-proofed balls of sand. "These balls are prepared by the sand being mixed with a little water, rolled into a ball and smeared all over with grease and baked until dry." These balls can be immersed in water without getting wet. The magician has only to take the required ball (the balls are made in different shapes to indicate the colour) crush it in his palm and 'pour' the sand on the plate, quite dry. Incidentally it must be said that this trick of the coloured sands is a very favourite feat of many famous magicians in the world. But when the trick is presented at music halls, new improved methods are used. In the music hall version the "finale" of the trick is the disappearance of the bowl of water.

THE MAGIC MANGO TREE

The fame of the "Growing Mango tree" has grown as mysteriously as the mystic tree itself. The Magician plants an ordinary mango seed in a little mound of earth, waters, it and covers it with a basket and blanket. The performer thrusts his arms under the basket and does some mysterious manipulations all the while uttering strange sounding verses to the accompaniment of beating drums. When the basket is finally removed the audience sees sprouting from the earth where the seed was planted a moment ago, a tiny mango shoot. The wonder worker repeats the process and the tree grows bigger and bigger, finally bearing fruit.

Will Goldston refers to this trick in his "Great Tricks Revealed" and says that the trick is "effected by shoots concealed in the clothing, and a missel-shell secretly buried in the mound of earth. Hereward Carrington discusses the trick more fully in his book "Hindu Magic". "There are numerous methods of performing this mango tree trick....In the first place it will be noticed that it is always a mango tree that is made to grow, and no other shrub. Now, why is this?.... The reason is that owing to the peculiar construction of the mango leaf that renders the trick, as presented, possible at all. The leaf and the twigs of the mango tree are exceedingly tough and pliable, almost like leather, and can be folded or compressed into a very small space without breaking the stems and the leaves, and when this pressure is released, the leaves will resume their former expanded condition very rapidly without showing any traces of the folding process.

The leaves can be turned upon themselves and rolled into a tight ball in which folded condition they occupy very little space, and yet will resume their extended condition when this pressure is released. The mango seed that is placed in the mound of earth is specially prepared before the performance, by the fakir, in the following manner. He splits the seed open, scoops out its contents, dries it somewhat, and then places within it a shoot of mango tree folded and compressed so as to fit into the mango seed. It must be remembered that the mango seed is no small thing, but is about two inches long (sometimes more) by an inch to an inch and a half broad. It will be obvious that a seed of this size would contain a good deal of material, and if the mango leaves were folded into a small compass, would hold a good sized "tree". The leaves are folded very carefully and are done in a special manner. The upper surface of the leaf must be folded on itself and that skilfully treated and watered will scarcely show a crease on a superficial examination....When the fakir places his hands beneath the cloth the first time, then he gets hold of the seed, and proceeds to manipulate it in such a manner as to extract from the upper end of the seed about an inch or so of the plant it contains....The fakir removes his hands and proceeds with the playing of the tom-tom and whatever other mummeries he may see fit to perform, in order to impress the onlooker.

After a while the cloth is removed and the seed is found to have sprouted, and an inch or so of the stem and the first green leaves are seen to be sprouting from the earth. The illusion is perfect....The preparation of the seed is concealed by the fact that a duplicate seed is first exhibited to the spectators, the conjuror changing it or the prepared one before planting....After the conjuror has shown the growth from the seed the first time, he covers the seed with the shawl and again places his hand beneath the cloth and works out a lit-

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Next Week

"The Indian Rope Trick"

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Latest from the Bengal Front—Exclusion of Bombay from Surveys—Systematic Propaganda of Misrepresentation—Accusations prove a Boomerang—Bombay's Fine Record of Achievements.

Thus spake Mrs. Grundy:—

"The bitterness of this controversy has gradually died out—there has been a healthy rapproachement and an amicable understanding between the Bengal and the Bombay group of each other's outlook and relative points of view. And in the exhibitions of the works of Bombay Artists, held under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society year after year, there have been evidences of assimilation and adaptations of the methods and manners of the Bengal school.

From an article by "Kaundinya" in the 'Amrit Bazar Patrika' of 29th June, 1941.

"An attempt of reviving Indian Art is also made by the artists of Bombay whose idea is to blend the Eastern technique of painting with that of the West. Experiments have been made in this direction by men like Dhurandhar and Lalkaka of Bombay under the guidance of Principal Solomon of the Sir J. J. School of Arts."

From a radio-talk by Mr. Asit K. Haldar published in the 'Amrit Bazar Patrika' of 30th July, 1944.

"In Bombay we have some connoisseurs of Indian art, private rich collections and a public museum but we have no able exponent of its practice."

From the presidential address by Mr. Ravishankar M. Raval at the Bombay Provincial Art Conference 1942.

"Ravishankar Raval of Ahmedabad has done a great service to the cause of Indian art. And whatever popularity or position the Indian painting has gained in the Presidency is due to his efforts."

From a Pictorial Survey 10, by Mr. R. Chatterji in the "Bharat Jyoti" of 22nd July, 1945.

These extracts will not fail to lead the impartial observer to the conclusion that behind the propaganda carried on systematically on behalf of the revivalistic school of Bengal, there is an organised conspiracy to run down the independent Bombay school of Indian painting. Evidences of such a conspiracy are furnished by the sporadic outbursts of the rancour still lingering in the minds of some of the artists and agents of Bengal towards Bombay.

Strong exception was taken, in these columns to the unprovoked attack launched by Kaundinya on Bombay in the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" of 29th June 1941 and to the attempt made by Mr. Asit K. Haldar to give, in his radio-talk, misleading information about the artists of Bombay. Now appears on the scene Mr. R. Chatterji with his humble contribution to the unending series of eulogies of the stagnant Bengal school which appeared in the "Bharat Jyoti" of 22nd July 1945. His "concluding article" does not come as a surprise as its nature was suggested by his preceding note. As a propagandist he closely follows in the footsteps of and at times goes beyond some of his predecessors and seniors.

The Sum-Total.

"The seeds of a truly national school of painting", "a genuine Indian spirit" and "an expression which was suited to the temperaments and sentiments of our people"—these are some of the high-sounding phrases used by Mr. Chatterji, but they seem to be glaring contradictions, as the Bengal school, as analysed by him proves to be eclectic in character. The following two paragraphs taken from his pedantic survey speak for themselves.

"The style, of which he is the Forerunner, has got its roots in the different Indian art traditions of the past—in the Buddhist school, the Rajput or Pahari school and the Moghul school. The mode of expression that he evolved, was, in a way, the sum total of all the different schools and traditions that existed in India before him, together with the partial aid of foreign techniques which he had fully assimilated and Indianised with his intimate knowledge of the technicalities of the art of painting in different countries, and the urge of a strong national feeling and expression."

"Technically, the Eastern and the Western arts have been very judiciously blended in this style. The colour-scheme and the distribution of light and shade (Chiaroscuro) have been taken from the West, whereas the composition, spacing and wash technique have come from Japan. This wash technique has made it possible for the artists of this school to obtain such exquisite delicacy of feeling and expression."

Without Comment

The author of the survey carries the subject further in his note of August 12 and makes an astounding statement on which comments will be superfluous and which runs as "we can perhaps take the example of the works of Abanindranath Tagore and Nandalal Bose. Both these artists are strictly Indian in their expression as well as spirit. But their technique is not purely Indian, in the sense that it is not the same as it used to be before them, as practised by the painters of our country. Technically they have been greatly influenced by the West as well as the Far East", and still he maintains that "it has remained purely Indian in spirit and form."

A Boomerang

According to him, the Bengal School has taken the colour-scheme and the distribution of light and shade (Chiaroscuro) from the West, and the composition, spacing and wash technique from Japan. Will he, then, point out in what respect it has remained Indian and National?

Some of the artists, publicity agents and blind followers of the Bengal School have accused the Bombay School of the attempts to blend the merits and virtues of the Western and Eastern methods of painting, but the same accusations, in the light of the revelations made in the Pictorial Survey 10 such as "technically, the Eastern and Western arts have been very judiciously blended in tris style" redound on themselves—prove to be a boomerang to them.

"Dan Leela"

—*By Y. K. Shukla.*

Ridiculous Defence

The defence made by the author of the practice of selecting gods and goddesses as subjects is ridiculous. He commends rural subjects on the plea that character is one of the objectives of the Indian artists and finds that a village maiden "has more poetry and character in her than a bejewelled society dame in posh limousines." He then calls, to his aid, religion in the sense of ideals and declares that an average Indian is fundamentally religious in outlook and that the highest of ideals finds expression or shape through different gods or goddesses.

Proceeding he lays emphasis on the ancient traditions as a source of inspiration, but the traditions, in his case, seem to be synonymous with gods and goddesses. He then tries to justify the characteristic averseness of his school to the contemporary subjects with a curious argument like "moreover a truly Indian artist being a strong nationalist in expression and feeling avoids any such subject that smacks of westernism, and most modern subjects are not without it." He closes his address as a defence counsel by observing "that inspiration can only come from within and not from without." Here "within" probably stands for gods and goddesses and "without" for contemporary subjects.

The apologia contains in "the qualities of strength and power are very rarely, if ever, found in the works of any of the followers of this school", a passage which deserves special notice as it is suggestive of the defeatist attitude. The paintings, which pass under the trade-name of the Bengal school, are bound to lack in strength and power, because they represent the "age which has long ceased to exist" and not the age in which they are executed. The Bengal School has tabooed modern subjects, because most of the latter smack of westernism which is considered by it repugnant to the spirit of nationalism in art fostered especially by the artists under its banner.

Bombay And Bengal

The exhibition of paintings of the Shantiniketan School, which was held in Bombay during the Tagore week sometime ago, has left an impression that Bengal is standing where it started. But Bombay is going ahead. What the artists of the younger generation in Bombay have achieved has been beyond reach of some of the silver-haired artists of Bengal. August 9, lathi charge Mahatma preaching unity, etc. are among the contemporary subjects which they have portrayed in the purely traditional style. Such paintings are full of vitality, vigour and movement and, therefore, form a delightful contrast to the paintings of Bengal which lack in strength and power.

But Bombay should not expect itself worthy of mention by some of the representatives and agents of the Bengal school to whom the Herrenvolk doctrine in art is an obsession and to whom propaganda is more important than painting. Mr. Haldar had, in his radio talk dismissed Bombay with a small paragraph and with the reference to Messrs. Dhurandhar and Lalkaka as the artists who have attempted the revival of Indian Art. The author of the Pictorial Survey goes a step further by completely excluding Bombay from his concluding article, but Bombay continues to be a cause of headache to him.

False Impression

In his survey he refers to the age following the advent of the British rule—the age of "Fifth-rate European paintings" and "tenth-rate sculpture pieces from Italy", and introduces Raja Ravivarma as 'the most well-known painter of that era" He then skips over, without mentioning by name, "several other artists who used to paint in the same way, that is depicting Indian subjects in western technique" and hails by adding "to name one of them, Dhurandhar was very popular in his own time." The author apparently honours—Mr. Dhurandhar by reproducing the latter's "Sairandhri" but at the same time, he resorts to an ingenius tactics to misrepresent Bombay.

But he is no longer able to disguise his prejudice against Bombay. In his note on "Patriotism in Art" he makes a direct approach to it, but the opinion expressed by him about it such as "even now so many Indian artists have not given up their vain atttempt to represent Indian ideals through western technique. So often we come across artists particularly in Bombay, who are making abortive efforts in these directions," is far from being right. There are several artists in Bombay who are noted for their abilities to represent the Indian subjects in the purely traditional technique; but the author of the survey considers it necessary to ignore every one of them as he intends in his concluding article to glorify his Bengal school.

"Departure of Mira"
By J. M. Ahivasi

The survey makes an insinuation that following the late Mr. Dhurandhar, Bombay has produced no artist worthy of mention. The grand finale to the series creates a clear but false impression that Bombay has contributed nothing to the revival of Indian painting. Will Mr. Chatterji explain why he has attempted to lower Bombay in the estimation of the people by excluding the artists of its Indian school from the survey 'successfully' carried out by him?

Partition Of India

He leaves out Bombay as an untouchable and gives full credit to Mr. Ravishanker Raval for "whatever popularity or position the Indian painting has gained in the presidency." Mr. Raval had, in his presidential address in 1942 made an allegation that there is no able exponent of the practice of Indian art in Bombay. He had offered his "homage to the great artist-philosopher Sjt. Abanindra Nath Tagore of Bengal "and had deplored that "Bombay has not yet cared to study the whole course of the new movement the Tagore brothers started to release art in India from the bondage of western canons of slavishness to models."

The scheme of art-partitioning of India worked out by the author of the survey concedes to Mr. Raval the whole of the Bombay Presidency in recognition of the great service rendered by him to the cause of Indian art and also as a token of appreciation of the allegiance which he owes to Bengal; it then reserves the rest of the country for the heaven-born artists of Bengal. The members of the mutual adulation societies should always work arm in arm in every field.

What Is Bombay Like?

The popularity gained by Indian art in the presidency is due to the efforts of the artists whom the Bengal school has failed to convert as its adherents and not of any small pro-Bengal group. The majority of the artists who contribute the main bulk of paintings to the Indian sections of the Bombay Art Society's annual exhibitions zhave emerged from the institution—the Sir J. J. School of Art which has established its reputation as an independent and progressive centre of training in Indian art. The two paintings which are reproduced herein and which are purely in the traditional style are executed by the artists mentioned below: What has Mrs. Grundy to say with respect to them?

To the credit of Bombay stands the beautiful decorative work in the Committee Room A at the Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. The achievements of the artists of Bombay in the sphere of Indian art and of the success scored by them in the Modern Indian Art Exhibition held at the New Burlington Galleries, London, in December 1934 are not likely to be unknown to any publicist of Bengal. The ignorance of the facts, if pleaded by the new adventurer should be pronounced as his disqualification to undertake a survey.

Among the artists of the Bombay school of Indian Painting there is one who is an accredited master,

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LAWRENCE OF ARABIA & THE ARAB WORLD

BY SIR RONALD STORRS

(Sir Ronald Storrs, one time Governor of Jerusalem, Cyprus and Northern Rhodesia, who spent 28 years in the Middle East, tells what Lawrence of Arabia would think of today's Arab world. Lawrence, in "Seven Pillars of Wisdom", said this of Sir Ronald: "The first of us was Ronald Storrs, Oriental Secretary in the Residency, the most brilliant Englishman in the Near East, and subtly efficient, despite his diversion of energy in love of Music and letters, of sculpture, painting of whatever was beautiful in the world's fruit....Storrs was always first, and the great man among us.")

Ten years have passed since Thomas Edward Lawrence, wrenching round the handle bar of his giant Brough motor-cycle to avoid two boys bicycling abreast, was flung head foremost 60 feet on the hard tarmac, and 23 since he resigned his post as Advisor on Arab Affairs to the Colonial Secretary.

Contemplating in midsummer, 1945, his Arab scene, what would that practical idealist, that mordant enthusiast, that balanced, detached partisan, learn feel or think?

Egypt, first and greatest, but "Arab" by language and religion rather than by blood, he would find though non-belligerent had, by and large, done well for the Allies during the war—"and well for herself"—he might add.

Iraq (the now correctly applied Arabic for Mesopotamia) for a moment had gravely jeopardized our struggle throughout the Middle East. For if the Nazi putsch of Gailani, the German-inspired Quisling in Baghdad, had succeeded, the Allies would have lost the land route and airways to the Farthest East, and the equally vital, oil supplies of the great pipe-line from Kirkuk to the Mediterranean which supplied practically the entire motive power of our Greek Levant and North African campaigns.

But here Lawrence could note with pleasure (and just pride) the stabilising influence of the reigning dynasty of his comrade-in-arms, Feisal: The little nine-year-old King Feisal the Second, speaking (and broadcasting) perfect English, and supported by his statesmanlike Regent and kinsman the Amir Abd Ah-Lah.

And in Transjordan—Lawrence's "Transjordania"—he would be gratified by the prudence and loyalty which the Amir Abdallah; Feisal the First's elder brother, nominated by Mr. Churchill in 1922, has consistently manifested. But peace in Transjordan, as in Iran, is linked with peace in Syria, the Lebanon and Palestine, for unity of sentiment—of possible action—has steadily increased in the Arab world ever since its liberation in 1918 by Britain from Ottoman domination.

FRANCE'S WAY IN LEVANT

Syria and the Lebanon, Lawrence would regard with an awry smile—not of surprise; because, ever since Allenby withdrew his victorious military administration, and honouring our agreements, handed these territories over to France, their state of affairs reveals an astonishing and tragic contrast with the brilliant and constructive achievements of that great soldier-administrator Marechal Lyautey—"The Cromer of Morocco"—at the other end of the Mediterranean.

The Armistice of 1918 had found Feisal in Damascus, where he had been proclaimed King and had subsequently made an agreement with Clemenceau by which he retained Damascus and the interior. Had the French left Feisal in Damascus, reserving more direct administration for their traditional supporters in Beirut and the maronite Christian Lebanon, a working arrangement might well have been made, which would have saved all concerned a pack of troubles. In September 1919, Lawrence wrote to the Foreign Office:

"If the French are wise and neglect the Arabs for about twelve months, they will then be implored by them to help them. If they are impatient now, they only unite the Arabs against them."

Within 10 months, Millerand had gone back on Clemenceau's agreement and had expelled Feisal with every circumstance of humiliation.

The French have been unfortunate in the Levant. Some evil genius seems to have presided successively at the division and sub-division of the territory into five separate, and expensive Governments; at the 48 hours bombardment of Damascus by the political General Sarrail in 1925; at the rejection by the French Chamber 13 years later, of the treaties of friendship and alliance after they had been initialled in Paris and accepted by Syria and the Lebanon.

The year 1940 found a Levant irritated indeed, but, like Egypt, unscathed by enemy action. After the fall of France, it was reserved for General Dentz, one of the meanest exhibits of Vichy, itself the meanest exhibition of this war, to bring in first the Germans, consequently the British, and ultimately a nominal independence.

In May 1941, Dentz allowed German bombers to refuel on the Palmyra aerodrome and to take on arms for Gailani in Iraq. British troops with a token Free French force under General Catroux entered Syria, and expelled Dentz and his followers. General Catroux guaranteed the independence of Syria and the Lebanon and the British Government endorsed his declaration, adding that "when this essential step has been taken, and without prejudice to it, we freely recognise that France should have the predominant position in Syria and the Lebanon over any other power."

In November, 1943, accepting this tender at face value, the Lebanese Government presented to their Chamber a Bill excluding from power all non-Lebanese and making Arabic the only official language. Whereupon the French Delegate-General arrested the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and seven other Ministers and flung them into prison.

This gaffe (to give it no worse name) unless quickly repaired might have set the Middle East ablaze and thus gravely impaired the Allied war effort, a truth which the British Government had the invidious task of imparting to their French Ally, the practical General Catroux was again dispatched to Beirut. The Lebanese Cabinet was released and allowed to resume office, and the Delegate-General was replaced.

But the climax of misfortune had not even yet been attained. The French continued to press the two Republics to sign a treaty conferring upon France certain territorial, material and cultural privileges; which treaty the Republics declined to negotiate until freed from the French occupation.

The trouble came to a head in May 1945, when, against the will of the Syrians and the urgent advice of the British, the French Command persisted in bringing in Sengalese reinforcements. This led progressively to "Incidents", to retaliations and finally to the crowning blunder of the second French bombardment in peace time, within twenty years, of Damascus, the historic seat of Arab nationalism.

HE LIKED THE FRENCH

Once more, this time to anticipate the armed intervention of an enraged Arab Middle East and in defence of the French themselves, there devolved upon the British the odious task of insisting upon the withdrawal, to safety, of the French forces.

"Well," I can hear Lawrence say, "they asked for it. Are they still trying to put the blame on to us?"

Yes: All troubles are still imputed to the intrigues of the wicked Colonel Smith, the sinister Major Jones—in a word perfide Albion—accused, without evidence, or grounds, of attempting to jockey France out of the Levant.

Yet British policy has never changed from that underlined by Lawrence, in the same note to the Foreign Office: "Above all things, in our interest a conflict between French and Arabs is to be prevented." Lawrence's Arab friendships had drawn upon him the self-same charges. In 1928 he writes to David Garnett:

"....Your previous note suggested that I might be anti-French, biased against them for political reasons. Whereas I'm always reading the Frenchmen I like, none of them boulevard idols, but wonderful in my eyes."

And his letters abound in allusions to Corneille, Flaubert, France, Marot, Maupassant, Merimee, Moliere, Montaigne, Nervil, Proust, Rabelais—"My notion of the world's big books."—Racine, Regnier, Samain, Villon and Voltaire. Did he not, under his first hiding-name J. H. Ross, translate as "The Forest Giant," "Le Gigantesque" of Adrien Le Corbeau?

And Lawrence was far from endowing the Arabs with any supernatural virtues, and could be whimsically bored with both sides: "The dirty-dog work has been fairly shared, and I thank what gods I have that I'm neither an Arab nor a Frenchman—only the poor brute that has to clean up after them."

Nevertheless, Lawrence felt, as do most Britons (and as I never ceased to proclaim from the platform throughout her saddest days) that there is no hope for civilisation, unless there is hope for France....whom none more than the British desire to see restored to her high place among the nations.

The recent handing of the Syro-Lebanese "Troupes Speciales" over to the Republic, which would have been accepted with graceful acclamation a year—even three months—ago, has now fallen as flat as a pancake with the peoples themselves, though it may provide British and American friends of both sides with the argument of proved good intentions in our endeavours with the Arabs to promote a solution and to thaw the Paris-London chill.

France has no monopoly of political procrastination, in the Levant or out of it—as Britain has learnt to her cost in Ireland and India.

In Palestine, the British mandatory, grappling with mutually exclusive obligations, is in a more parlous situation than ever, the Zionist utterly reject the attempted 1939 Compromise—restricted immigration and purchase of Arab lands—the Arabs will accept nothing less; for he is obsessed by dread of becoming outnumbered and landless in a country which has been his home for many centuries.

"In Palestine," Lawrence wrote in 1918, "the Arabs hope that Britain will keep what they have conquered. They will not approve Jewish independence for Palestine but will support as far as they can Jewish infiltration, if it is behind a British as opposed to an international facade."

This is a thesis which has been both falsified and fulfilled. For, with a good deal more than infiltration, the Jewish national home has been well and truly established, but has been accepted (on its present scale) rather than supported or approved by the Arabs. Lawrence is a salutary example of the truth—so unpalatable to extremists who, there alas, visit their own mistake upon their British benefactors—that a man may be pro-Arab and yet far from anti-Semite.

I spoke long at Jeddah with Ibn Saud King of Saudi—Arabia, on the night of his return, thrilled and braced from his meeting with Roosevelt and Churchill, Lawrence never met him but would acclaim with gratitude his stabilising calm, felt throughout the Arab world whenever the unpopularity of the French in Syria, or of British policy in Palestine threatened to jeopardise the Allied cause.

TEMPLE OF ZION

Lawrence was in some ways an eccentric, but in most a truly representative Briton. He would heartily endorse Britain's recognition of France's special status in a really Free Levant. "Details?" "Better not publish any. By putting them on paper, you put both sides on their mettle against them." But a generous gesture might win the day, even now.

Palestine? As above, but one or two home truths might help critics to form their own conclusions.

One: Britain has in fact established a national home, in kind, if not yet to the degree desired and expected by many Zionists.

Two: The problem of the damnable persecutions of Jewry and Palestine problem are two separate problems, for the agonies of Dachau and Belsen cannot add one acre to the receiving capacity of Palestine.

Three: Those who proclaim so loudly their Jewish sympathies and also control great open spaces—American or British—might well increase their own immigration quotas and open their own doors a fraction wider; be generous at their own expense and not at that of a protecting Arab country no larger than little Wales.

Further (for he was an outspoken fellow) he might remind critics of Britain that, but for the British, there would exist today not one single Zionist in Palestine.

Finally, the League of Arabs? "Precipitated into union by their fear for Palestine and Syria, once they had survived the removal of that, they might greatly benefit themselves—and harm nobody."

And I am afraid he might even add, because he could be more than outspoken—even reckless—that the announcers from safety and plenty of noble rotundities much as the Fourteen Points and the Atlantic Charter should not be astonished if the Arabs claimed their fulfilment at something approaching face value.—(Associated Press of America).

"CHRONICLE" OFFERS RS. 2,000

For Best Pherozeshah Mehta Memorial Essays

1. To commemorate the birth centenary of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the Proprietors of the "Bombay Chronicle" have decided to offer Rs. 1,000/- each to the writers of the best essays on the following two subjects.

2. This competition is open to all (inhabitants of India), irrespective of age, sex or creed.

3. Every essay submitted for this competition must be in English, not exceeding 7,000 words in length.

4. Every competitor shall send two copies of his essay not later than the 1st November 1945. In no circumstances shall this time limit be extended. Every effort shall be made to judge the essays and announce the decision as soon as possible.

5. Together with the copies of the essay, the author must forward a certificate stating that the essay is his or her own 'bona fide' work.

6. No essay shall be signed, or bear in any part any name, mark, or other indications by which its writer can be identified. For purposes of identification, every essay shall be signed by some 'nom-de-plume', or motto. The copy of the essay shall be forwarded to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" in a sealed envelope which shall also contain the writer's name and address and the 'nom-de-plume' or motto (enclosed in another sealed envelope) under which the essay has been submitted.

7. The Editor of the 'Bombay Chronicle" shall be the sole judge of the relative merits of the essays submitted in competition: and his award shall be final.

8. The "Bombay Chronicle" will have the copyright in the essay purchased by it for the price of Rs. 1,000/-; and the essay may be published at the discretion of the Editor in the "Bombay Chronicle" (as well as if translated into Gujarati, in the "Bombay Samachar." The translation shall be made at their own cost by the "Bombay Chronicle" Company).

9. The "Bombay Chronicle" also reserves the right to publish any other essays received in this competition, if deemed suitable for that purpose, provided that, in each such case, payment shall be made to the author at such rates as the Proprietors or the "Bombay Chronicle" may decide.

10 The subjects for the competition are: in two classes: civic and political. Subject to the above rules, every competitor is free to write on either, or both of these subjects:

(1) CIVICS—WHAT MAKES YOUR CITY WORTH LIVING IN AND HOW TO MAKE IT WORTH LIVING IN.

(2) POLITICS—THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION.

INDIA'S LABOUR WELFARE PROBLEMS

And

HOW TO SOLVE THEM

By D. P. KETKAR

The beginning of this world war saw the gradual fall and finally the complete stoppage of imports of finished goods from the western countries into India. This naturally resulted into considerable hardships and inconvenience to Indian trade and the consuming public.

Nevertheless, it cannot be gainsaid that this war has also proved a blessing in disguise to India in that it has given to tremendous impetus to Indian industries and enormously increased and improved their output. In fact it may well be held as the precursor of the Indian Industrial Revolution which is now in progress. To meet the ever increasing demand upon them the Bombay Mills alone have employed about 2,60,000 operatives—a record breaking figure and probably the highest in any booming period in the annals of the textile Industry in India.

To the millowners the war situation came as a God-send, for they have earned colossal profits, far far in excess of what they would ordinarily be entitled to. This led to the imposition of what is known as the Excess Profit Tax, part of which at least, it is hoped, has been utilised by the Government for the prosecution of the war.

But what have the poor labourers got in return for their toil and sweat except perhaps a few meagre bonuses? Truly they deserve far more than this. The time has come when the employers must do something more solid and tangible for the amelioration and betterment of their profit-givers. The present mechanised warfare has made us realise more than ever before that labour is the main switch of all the activities of a nation. If so, how can our industries flourish if the labour force engaged by them is perpetually disease-stricken, poverty-ridden, ignorant and discontented?

In view of the fact that prosperity of a nation depends on the success of its industrial enterprises and also the fact that the industries will have to play an important part in the post-war period, the welfare and happiness of the worker must be first responsibility of our industrialists. To achieve this objective a well planned welfare programme guaranteeing the workers not only better conditions of work but also better conditions of life is absolutely necessary.

It may be emphasised that it must be sustained, whole-hearted and on a much larger scale than hitherto, if it is to be of real value.

A rough division of such a programme falls into the following important categories:—(1) Housing, (2) Conditions and hours of work, (3) Proper diet, (4) Education, (5) Holidays with pay, (6) Health services and medical relief, (7) Cooperative Credit Societies, (8) Social Insurance, Security of employment, Provident Fund etc., (9) Training Classes for raw hands.

House & Health

There is no factor as vital as that of housing for improving and maintaining the health and efficiency of the workers. More than two decades have elapsed since the Indian Industrial Commission emphasised the increasing and urgent need for improving the health and housing of the Industrial population. Unfortunately, however, very little seems to have been done in this matter. This most crucial and complex problem can surely be solved if only the employers, the local bodies and the Government put their heads together and evolved a housing scheme for the working classes. This problem can also be solved to some extent by starting Cooperative Housing Societies.

It is gratifying to note that some Cooperative Housing Society do exist in industrial centres like Ahmedabad and that they do not receive any subsidy either from Government or other public bodies. It is true that unlike the workers of the West, a four room tenement would be too much for a working class family here. But at least a two room tenement with a separate kitchen and bath may be regarded as a vital necessity. It would be a good idea to appoint a small committee of the workers themselves to supervise the sanitation of their quarters under the guidance of the Welfare Department.

A free medical dispensary should be installed in each mill to render medical aid and advice to the worker and his family. Again, every worker should be medically examined before admission to employment, as efficiency and inefficiency are largely determined by a combination of the factors of poverty, illhealth and illiteracy. These factors are inseperable since illhealth is mainly the accompaniment of poverty and illiteracy is largely the cause of both poverty and illhealth. The work of the dispensaries should be cordinated and a Workmen's Hospital with a Maternity Ward may be conducted in each industrial area with the help of the different industrialists in that particular area, local bodies and the Government and also the workers themselves through a nominal contribution.

Food For Body And Mind

To get the best of our workers the only way seems to be to give them nourishing food. The food should be tested by an expert dietician and sufficient attention should be paid to the hygienic and sanitary condition of the canteens and messes. Canteens should be run by the mill management and housed in a well lighted and ventilated place and decorated with historical and decent other pictures. A radio set would be a welcome addition. The workers may be given tea, though not meals, free of charge twice a day as is being done in some of the factories in Calcutta. This will undoubtedly serve as a stimulant to the overworked and exhausted workers.

As already stated, illiteracy is mainly the cause of both poverty and illhealth of our workers. To meet this situation, the mill management should launch an educational programme for its workers. Adult literacy classes should be conducted day and night. A scheme should be worked out for imparting elementary education to all the millhands by rotation. The management should provide free books to deserving workers, hold examinations every six months and distribute prizes to the successful candidates in order to induce and encourage the workers to learn the three R's.

For literate workers there should be a library in charge of a part time worker. He should compile and maintain a classified catalogue of all the books. The books should be of general interest in the first instance, preferably on mythological and historical subjects. A few leading dailies and weeklies should also be provided for the benefit of the workers and the members of the staff. A library will serve as a common meeting ground for the workers and the members of the supervisory staff and pave the way for mutual understanding and friendly relations between them. In course of time other books may be added including those on technical subjects for the use of the technical staff.

It would be worthwhile for every mill to have its own magazine or periodical. It may be conducted under the auspices of management of the Welfare Department, and contain articles on technical and other useful subjects. A news column giving the latest news and brief accounts of excursions and other social functions of the workers may prove of great interest to the workers. The magazine may also be useful in notifying departmental and other changes and giving other useful information with reference to the activities of the mill. Above all, it will give a wonderful stimulus to the workers' genius and their energies will be directed towards educational pursuits. The expenses of the magazine will be borne by the management in the first instance and later a nominal contribution may be taken from the workers.

Rest & Recreation

Conditions of work in many mills and factories still leave much to be desired and the Factories Department should keep a rigorous watch to see that satisfactory conditions prevail in every factory plant. Reductions in the hours of work from 54 to 48 will give sufficient leisure to the workers for recreation and rest. If that is not feasible, the 9 hours shift should be changed to 8-1/2 hours as in some of the mills in Ahmedabad. To my mind, there should be only two shifts from 7-0 a. m. to 12-0 p. m. so that workers will get enough rest to resume work afresh the next day. The bogey that reduction in hours of work results in reduction of output, raised by the employers does not now hold ground in U.S.A. and other industrial countries of the West. However care should be taken that leisure thus provided is not spent in mischievous enjoyment and anti-social pursuits. To avoid this, opportunities for spending their time in healthy pursuits should be provided to the workers. They may include recreational and musical programmes, amusements through educational films, Radio, parks libraries, etc.

It is only fair that workers who toil the whole year, round should have atleast a fortnight's leave with pay like the clerical and technical staff. Holidays with pay Convention which was adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1936, was based on the recognition of the workers as human beings and not as merely instruments of productions. Now that this principle has been accepted and put into effect in the United Kingdom, there is no reason why it should not be introduced in India.

Co-operative Credits

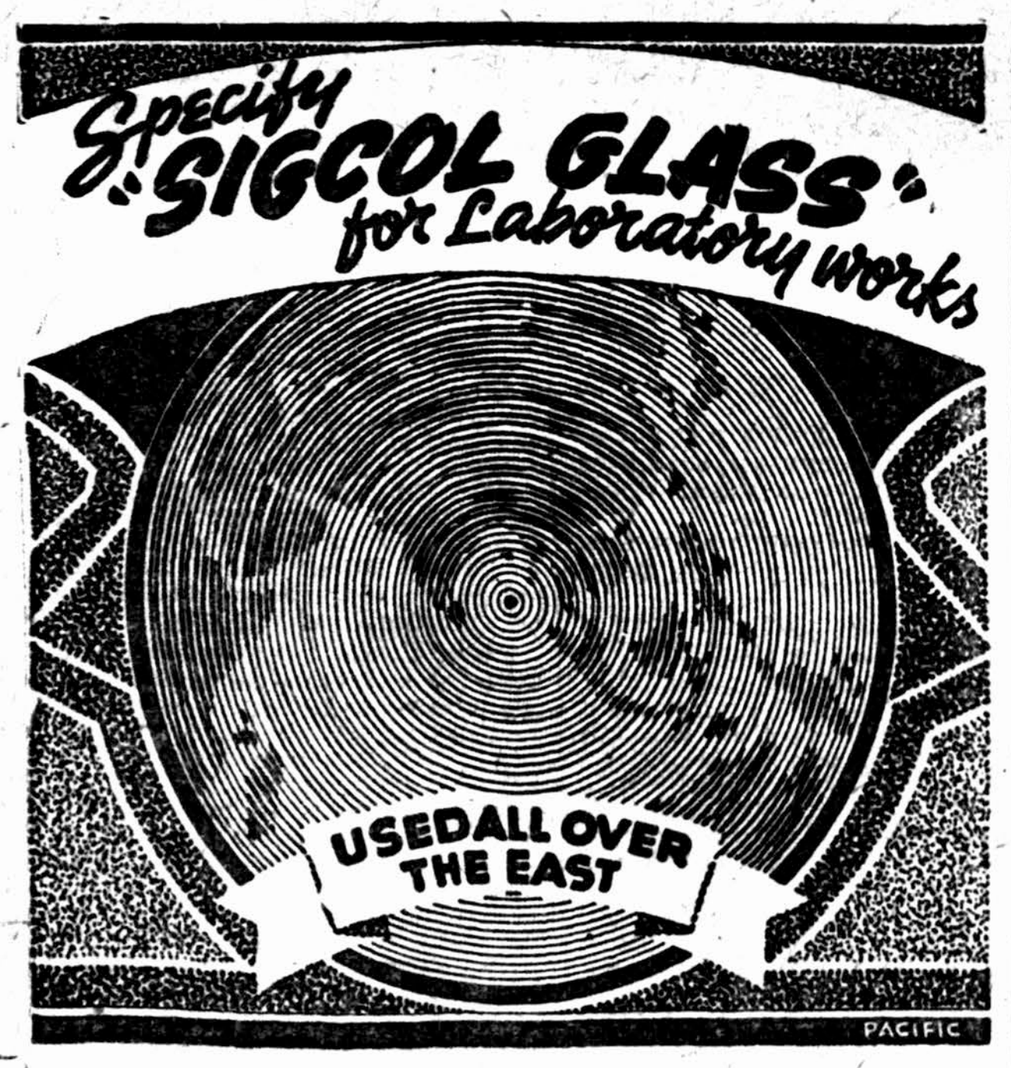
The fundamental of establishing Co-operative Credit Societies, is to encourage thrift and economy among the workers and to protect them from falling victims to the Marwari or the Pathan. The advantages of saving and the evils of continuous borrowing should be brought home to every worker through sustained and effective educational propaganda. Loans at a very nominal rate of interest are given by these societies to the workers to enable them to pay of their debts. Side by side with the Co-operative Credit Societies, Co-operative Consumer's Societies may also be started with great advantage as they will enable the workers who are members of such societies to buy food grains and other articles of household requirements at reasonable and fair prices. Mutual Benefit Schemes would also prove a blessing to the workers as they undertake to pay a certain sum to the worker or his dependents in case of illness or death in return for a nominal weekly or monthly contribution. Such organisations have met with remarkable success both in England and U.S.A.

Schemes such as Social Insurance, Security of employment etc. will immensely help to create a feeling of confidence and satisfaction among the workers. Far from hampering industrial enterprise they will help them to make good and rapid progress. The per capita income of the worker in India being very low, it is not possible to make him contribute more than a negligible sum. The major share in contributing towards some of these schemes must therefore be borne by the employer and the Government. Provident fund and Pension Schemes will also tremendously help the disabled and retiring workers. A fund may be created for this purpose and a certain percentage of profits should be added to it annually as the employers' contribution and the workers too should be asked to contribute a certain percentage of their monthly wages towards it. In such matters it will be necessary to take into account the worker's length of service.

More Organised Amenities

There should be an Employment Bureau consisting of the Medical Officer and the Departmental Heads. This Bureau should look into the physical fitness of the worker, his age, vocational inclination and other factors and then assign to him the job he is most fitted to perform. There should also be a technical training class for training unskilled workers conducted by departmental assistants under the joint management of the Welfare and Labour Departments. The departmental heads should carefully mark the grasping capacity of each trainee and also his progress in that particular work. Service record cards should be maintained for each worker for this purpose. As far as possible, posts of jobbers and other higher posts should be given to the workers trained under this scheme.

I have so far referred only to the most essential aspects of Labour Welfare. There are a number of other factors, such as supply of drinking water, provision of nurseries and creches, bonuses and financial incentives for insuring and maintaining rigid discipline, etc., which need attention. The main function of the Welfare Department is to organise and carry through welfare programmes. However, it is also the responsibility of this department to create good-will fellow-feeling, and a spirit of co-operation between the employers and the employees.



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Typhoon Upsets Surrender Time-Table

ALLIED LANDINGS ON JAPAN POSTPONED TO TUESDAY

MANILA, August 25. (A.P.A.): Typhoons in the Western Pacific are disrupting plans for Japan's final surrender, which will now take place on September 2—48 hours later than arranged—,Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced here to-day.

The postponement means that the initial airborne landings in Japan, which were to be made on Sunday will now be made on Tuesday, to be followed on Thursday by massive seaborne and airborne landings.

One typhoon moving north-east towards Tokyo was reported within 350 miles of that vicinity. Another typhoon of violent proportions was 90 miles souhth-east of Hong Kong, in the South China Sea. Still another was headed for Okinawa.

The first deployment of troops to take part in the landings in Japan was already in progress when the postponement order came. Seaborne forces had sailed and airborne troops on Okinawa were poised for the take-off. Several convoys of supplies sailed from Manila.

A powerful Allied fleet augmented by minesweepers was cruising off Japan, ready to steam into the harbours at the appointed hour before the postponement order was announced.

Meanwhile, the Tokyo Radio announced that preparations for the landings were virtually completed and gave no hint that a delay was expected.

JAP CAMERAMEN TO BE ALLOWED

Gen. MacArthur has granted the Japanese request that Japanese newsmen be Permitted to cover the surrender story. Not more than ten may cover each landing. One cameraman and one newsreel man will be permitted to record the signing of the surrender documents on the battleship "Missouri." The permission was given so that the Japanese people might be kept fully informed of the proceedings.

FORMAL SURRENDER ON SEPTEMBER 2

LONDON, August 25 (Reuter): With typhoons now raging off the Japanese coast, Allied landings on Japan have been officially postponed to Tuesday when advance landing parties will set foot on Japanese soil. Gen. MacArthur will then lead the main body ashore on Thursday, cables Robert Reuben, Reuter's special correspondent in Manila.

ALLIES EXPECT NO TROUBLE

The Allies expect no trouble when they land, said Admiral Raymond Spruance, whose United States Fifth Fleet will land the occupation force in Manila today. He added, however "but we are going in ready for any contingency". There was every indication that the Japanese were acceding to Gen. MacArthur's demands he said.

Gen. MacArthur's announcement of two days postponement of the landing means that the formal surrender will now be signed on Sunday, September 2, on an American battleship in Tokyo Bay.

READY FOR FIGHT

David Brown, Reuter's special correspondent with the occupation force whose vessels are circling round the storm-swept sea south of Japan, cabled today that the first troops to go ashore are ready for ceremony or —if the Japanese still prefer it— for a fight.

Transports are full of fighting men, fighting gear and foodstuffs. The men will go ashore simultaneously with landing airborne troops on Tuesday.

They have been heavily reinforced by a combat team of Marines equipped with full fieldpacks, rifles, carbines and extra artillery, machine guns and tanks—just in case.

The convoy has been sailing under a security blackout.

NO FRATERNISATION.

Brown added: "the no-fraternisation rule made familiar in the European theatre will be carried out even more stringently in Japan, and orders to that effect have already been transmitted to the occupation troops." The men have been instructed to remain strictly business-like.

A Royal Australian Naval Squadron will be in Tokyo bay during the surrender ceremony, said a Reuter cable from Canberra to-day.

An Australian Army Headquarters statement added that pending the final signing of the terms, negotiations for the surrender of Japanese troops on all Australian battlefronts were at a stalemate. A state of "armed truce" had been declared, but the Japanese had not yet laid down arms as directed by the Australian commanders.

In Burma, Japanese surrender envoys are expected to arrive at Rangoon airport at first light to-morrow morning, and it is possible that the instrument of surrender affecting many thousands of Japanese troops in Burma will be drawn up and signed within 48 hours, cables Doon Campbell, Reuter's special correspondent from Rangoon.

The actual signing may, however, be delayed until Gen. MacArthur has signed in Japan.

There will be no ceremony tomorrow when Lieut. General Numata, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Southern Armies is driven up the winding carriage way to the Governor's house where the first surrender conferences will be held. Lord Louis Mountbatten will not attend the conferences.

SCORCHED EARTH ON SAKHALIN.

In the Russian front, Japanese forces in southern Sakhalin island north of Japan, though they have capitulated, have attempted to delay the Soviet advance and evacuate everything of value to Japan. Villages have been burned, bridges blown up, roads mined and power stations and other essential services sabotaged, reports Eric Downton, Reuter's Moscow correspondent.

In Chungking the Chinese High Command announced to-day that National Government Troops had crossed the Yangtse river and entered Nanking, China's pre-war capital where the formal Japanese surrender is to be signed.

RUSSIAN DELEGATION IN MANILA.

MANILA, August 25. (Reuter): Russian delegation of 16 men arrived at Manila by air this morning to take part in the Japanese surrender ceremonies.

The Soviet delegation which was headed by Lieut-General Kuzma Nikolavch Dervyanko, is to hold conferences with General MacArthur, it was stated here.

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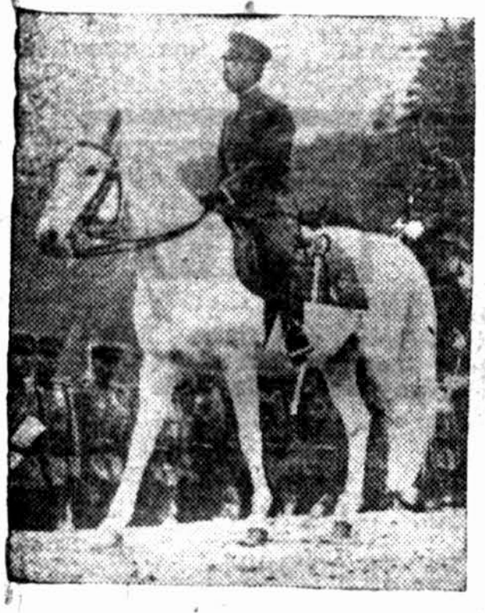
Latest Commercial

COTTON (OCTOBER),

New York, August 25.

Previous Closing	22.69
To-day's Opening	22.69
Difference	nil
To-day's Closing	22.52
Difference	—17



EMPEROR HIROHITO of Japan.... Has he committed Hara-kiri?

SUICIDE WAVE IN TOKYO

Japs Commit 'Hara-Kiri' In Front Of Palace

NEW YORK, August 25 (A.P.A.): The National Broadcasting Company today broadcast what it described plainly as a rumour that Emperor Hirohito of Japan had committed 'hara-kiri.

The broadcast made it clear that the rumour did not come from any regular news source and lacked confirmation.

With the occupation of their country imminent, the Japanese people are committing 'hara-kiri' in large numbers in front of the Imperial Palace, the Tokyo radio said today.

4 'SUBS' NOT ACCOUNTED FOR

MANILA, August 25 (A.P.A.): Four Japanese submarines have not been accounted for, and the Japanese Government have notified Gen. MacArthur that they may have been sunk.

All Japanese submarines have been ordered to return to Ominato Base. They have also been asked to surface and carry the prescribed markings using navigation light.

Colville Sworn In As Viceroy

NEW DELHI, August 25. (A.P.I.): Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, arrived here this evening by Frontier Mail to officiate as Viceroy and Governor-General in the place of Lord Wavell who has left for London for consultations.

Sir John Colville was received at the railway station by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and by civil and military officials.

Sir John Colville was sworn in as Viceroy and acting Governor-General at a brief ceremony held in the Viceroy's House to-night. The Chief Justice administered the oath in the presence of members of the Executive Council.

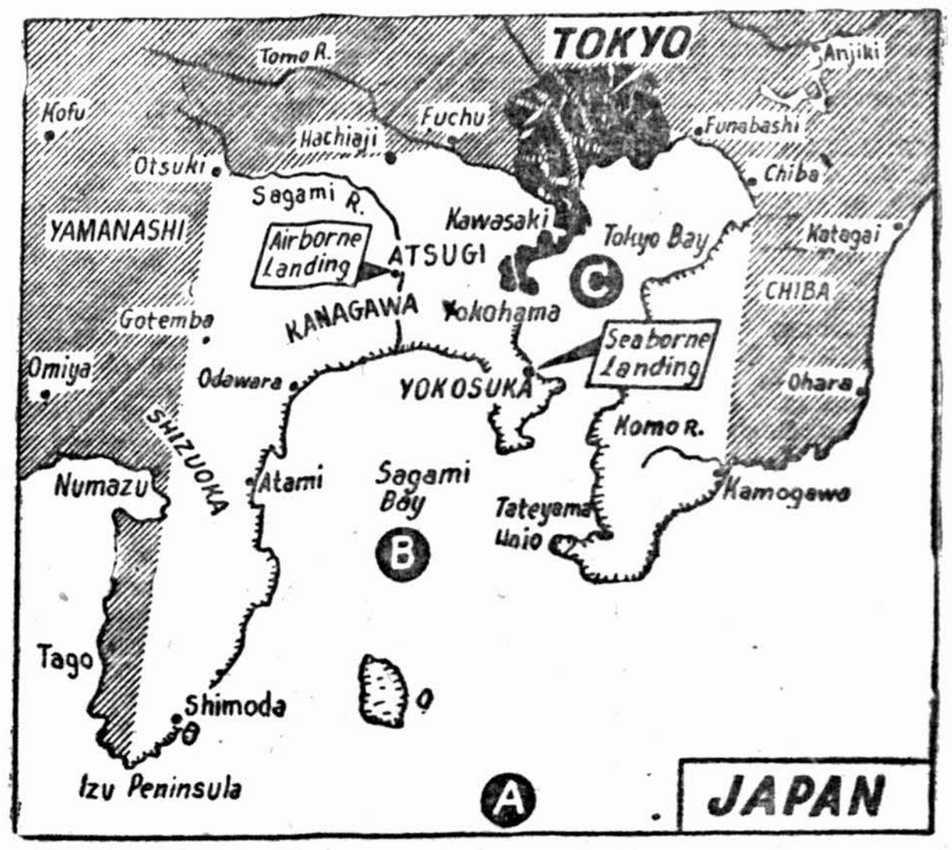
BRISTOW TO ACT AS GOVERNOR

POONA, August 25. (A.P.I.): Sir Charles H. Bristow, C.I.E., I.C.S., was sworn in as Acting Governor of Bombay by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bombay at Government House, Ganeshkhind this evening.

WAVELL LEAVES FOR LONDON.

KARACHI, August 25, (A.P.I.): His Excellency the Viceroy left Karachi for London.

Subhas Day Tributes on Page 16



Japanese troops are to evacuate the unshaded areas before Allied troops land in the Yokosuka area and at Atsugi Airdrome. A Japanese ship will meet the Allied fleet at point (A), Escort it to point (B), where pilots will be supplied for trip into Tokyo Bay.

ALLIED NAVAL FORCE FOR TOKYO BAY

ABOARD THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP 'DUKE OF YORK' OFF JAPAN, August 25, (Reuter): More than a 100 ships of all classes will compriss the first Allied naval force to steam into Tokyo Bay and throughout the fleet, all action stations will be manned, cables Astley Hawkins, Reuter's special correspondent.

Our arrival off the Japanese coast for the first phase of the occupation now is imminent. The Allied ships will be met and led into safe waters by a Japanese pilot ship. We are ready for any emergency although the feeling aboard is that responsible Japanese authorities will be anxious to avoid any incidents in the face of this overwhelming sea and air power.

Air patrols from fleets of carriers will prove an umbrella over the anchorage, while neighbouring airfields will be watched for any unauthorised movement of Japanese planes.

The first of the dominions representaties to join Admiral Fraser in the flagship for entry into Tokyo was Air Vice-Marshal Issit of the Royal New Zealand Air Force who will represent New Zealand at peace ceremonies.

Emperor's Surrender Orders

LONDON, August 25. (Reuter): Melbourne Radio said to-day: 'Gen. MacArthur has received word from the Japanese Imperial Headquarters that the Emperor's surrender orders have been received and understood by all Japanese Field-Commanders except those in the Sittang area in Burma and in Borneo where communications have failed".

SEPOYS RUN AMUCK

Assault On Cooch Behar College Students And Staff Alleged

CALCUTTA, August 25. (U.P.I.): The Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, has received a telegram from students of the Cooch Behar College alleging that on Tuesday last a number of sepoys in the service of the State forced entry into the College Students' Hostel and School and assaulted the members of the staff and students, including ladies. Thirty-four of them were taken to a hospital.

It is stated that the trouble arose when two sepoys riding cycles collided with another cyclist in the college area and when the latter was being beaten some students interfered. Later on a number of sepoys turned up in the area with the above result.

"A. P." Version

COOCH BEHAR, August 23. (A. P. I.): About 45 students, including two girls of the Victoria College, have been admitted in the local hospital. They received injuries as a result of a clash with some members of the State forces.

It is stated that two bicycles collided in front of the College hostel. One was carrying two State force personnel and the other was ridden by a civilian. An altercation between the parties attracted the attention of the students of the hostel who rushed to the scene of the accident.

They are alleged to have seized the bicycle belonging to the army personnel in order to produce it before the police, for necessary action. The aggrieved militarymen left the bicycle behind and reported the matter to their Commander.

Shortly afterwards, a number of soldiers are stated to have appeared on the scene and in a clash that ensued many students, including two girls, were injured. The Principal and some Professors also received injuries. Some valuable instruments of the observatory were damaged.

MATCHLESS PATRIOT AND NATIONAL HERO

(Continued from Page 16.)

There was partial hartal today in Nagpur bazaars to mourn the death of Subhas Chandra Bose. Some educational institutions also remained closed.

MUNICIPALITY'S TRIBUTE

Nagpur Municipality adjourned its sitting today as a mark of respect for Subhas Chandra Bose. It passed a condolence resolution at the sad demise of Bose "who rendered meritorious and selfless services to the cause of the country." The Committee also resolved that Municipal Offices and schools be closed in his memory. Municipal Offices and schools were accordingly closed today.

Pt. Pant's Tribute

LUCKNOW, August 25 (A.P.I.): Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, former Premier of U. P., referring to the death of Subhas Chandra Bose says: "The entire being of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was possessed by a consuming passion for the emancipation of the motherland from foreign domination. He devoted himself according to his lights to this supreme purpose regardless of all other cnsiderations. Subhas Babu wil no doubt occupy a conspicuous and abiding place in the history of the freedom movement of India".

LUCKNOW August 24 (A. P. I.): A resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. Subhas Bose was passed at the meeting of the students in Lucknow University. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, former minister, united provinces addressed the meeting.

CAWNPORE'S TRIBUTE TO SUBHAS.

CAWNPORE, August 24. (A. P. I.): A resolution on condolence on the death of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, was passed at a crowded meeting held to-day in the Arya Samaj Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Pyare Lal Agarwal

The meeting endorsed the recent statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on Mr. Subhas Bose and his Indian National Army.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, a member of the A. I. C. C. and Secretary of the U. P. C. C. said that whatever Mr. Bose's policy might have been he never forfeited the love of his countrymen. He was a true patriot who sacrificed everything including his own life for the freedom of the country.

Gloom In Indore

INDORE, August 25 (U.P.I.): Following the Japanese News Agency's report on the accidental death of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in Japan, a sense of deep gloom prevailed over Indore and other Central India States though the majority of the people take it as a rumour spread by the Japanese as was once done in 1942.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the former President of the Indian National Congress hartal was observed here.

A condolence meeting was also held paying tributes to the departed soul.

IN BURDWAN

BURDWAN, August 25 (A.P.I.): As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, businessmen in the town observed hartal today and the bazaar association adopted a condolence resolution.

In the afternoon there was a procession and a public meeting was held in the Town Hall where a resolution condoling Mr. Bose's death was adopted.

Tri-Colour flag was hoisted half mast on the premises of the District Karmi Parisad.

In Memory Of Subhas Bose

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS.

The Secretary of the B. N. G. writes: The special general body meeting of the B. N. G will take place to-day (Sunday) just after the parade to pay tribute to the departed patriot Subhas Chandra Bose, who is reported dead in a plane crash. Members should be present at 8 a.m. on the parade ground.

ALL INDIA HINDU STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

A meeting to condole the death of Subhas Chandra Bose will be held at 3 p.m., in the Bhide's Matric Class (Thakurdwar), under the presidentship of Mr Vasantrao Kale.

TANKAR MANDAL AND A. I. W. C.

Under the joint auspices of the Tankar Mandal and All-India Women's Conference a meeting of the citizens of Khar will be held to condole the tragic death of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose at 9 p.m., at Laxminagar Hall, 19th Road, Khar on Monday.

BYCULLA D. C. C.: Monthly Flag Salutation ceremony to-day 9-0 a.m. and at 9.15 a.m., Public condolence meeting for Subhas Chandra Bose, at Dhakuprabhu Wadi, Byculla.

Truman Decorates De Gaulle

WASHINGTON, August 25, (Reuter): President Truman to-day decorated Gen. De Gaulle with the Legion of Merit for "distinguished services maintaining his nation's effort in the struggle against the common enemy in Europe" and "keeping bright the flame of liberty among his countrymen" The French Foreign Minister M. Georges Bidault was also decorated with the Legion of Merit.

Directives To Importers Of Foreign Cloth

BOMBAY, August 25 (A.P.I.): The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has issued a notification today in the Gazette of India by which all importers of cloth from outside India are directed to submit by registered post a statement containing information regarding the description and quantity of cloth included in the consignment and the landed cost of each of the items mentioned therein. The statement is to be furnished to the controller having jurisdiction over the port of entry, so as to reach him within two weeks of the receipt of a certificate from the Controller about the landed cost in relation to the cloth referred to in the statement. A copy of the statement should also be forwarded to the Textile commissioner to the Government of India, Bombay.

The notification further lays down that the importer cannot sell cloth except to such person as the Textile Commissioner or the Controller may specify provided, however, that if within 28 days from the date on which the statement is received by the Controller, the dealer does not receive any instructions as to the disposal of the consignment either from the Textile Commissioner or from the Controller, he may dispose of the cloth.

Laval's Attempted Escape Story Denied

PARIS, August 25 (A. P. A.): The Paris Police Prefecture categorically denied to-day that Pierre Laval attempted to escap from the Fresnes Prison where he is being held pending the preparation of formal charges against him.

Tatas Get Two U.S Transport Planes

WASHINGTON, August 25 (Reuter): Tata Airlines of Bombay gain two transport planes by the decision of the American Surplus Property Board—the organisation which disposes of American material produced for war now available for peacetime use.

The Beard to-night announced the 16th allocation of surplus transport aircraft—mostly famous Douglas "D. C.—3" type (Douglas Dakotas) which have served as "jeeps of the air" throughout the war, plus Lockhead "Lodestars".

Twenty-two planes are released for domestic American use, and nine abroad.

(THIS IS ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT AND NOT A PROSPECTUS. A COPY OF THE PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BENGAL, CALCUTTA AND CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.)

INDIAN METAL & STEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913-36).

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—

400 6% Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 40,000/-
19,200, Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/-	Rs. 9,60,000/-
	Rs. 10,00,000/-

RESERVED FOR MANAGING AGENTS, DIRECTORS & THEIR FRIENDS:

160 6% Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 16,000/-
5,680 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each	Rs. 2,84,000/-
	Rs. 3,00,000/-

OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

160 6% Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 16,000/-
9,680 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each	Rs. 4,84,000/-
	Rs. 5,00,000/-

Registered Office:— 20/1, LAL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

PREFERENCE SHARES—Rs. 30/- per share with application and Rs. 30/- per share on Allotment. The balance in two calls at an interval of not less than 30 (Thirty days).

ORDINARY SHARES—Rs. 10/- with application per share and Rs. 15/- on allotment. The balance in two calls at an interval of not less than Thirty days.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. Mr. NARESH CHANDRA SEN GUPTA, A.M.I.S.E., Director: S. B. Industries Limited, CALCUTTA, Partner: Wilson Publicity, Radio Research Corner, Balseyne Chemical Industries, CALCUTTA, S. B. Ratnakar & Co., Delhi, 17-A, Tarak Dutta Road.
2. Mr. KULENDRA RANJAN BAL, B.A., Director: S. B. Industries Limited, Globe Research Institute Limited, Jubilee Bank Limited CALCUTTA, Partner: Wilson Publicity, Radio Research Corner, Balseyne Chemical Industries, Calcutta, S. B. Ratnakar & Co., DELHI, 36/1A, Panditia Road, Calcutta.
3. Mr. C. R. RAY, Merchant, Banker & Landlord, 20/1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.
4. Mr. RABINDRA CHANDRA GHOSE, B.A., Director: Indian Commercial Syndicate Limited, Associated Agricultural Firm & Industries Limited, 11, Clive Row, Calcutta.
5. Mr. PARESH GUPTA, Proprietor: Urban Trading & Industries Syndicate, CALCUTTA, Partner: Balseyne Chemical Industries, Calcutta, 71, Raja Rajballav Street, Calcutta.

BANKERS.

1. Comilla Union Bank, Limited.
2. Bharat Bank Limited.
3. Associated Bank of Tripura Limited.
4. Tripura Modern Bank Limited.
5. Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd.
6. Kuver Bank Ltd.

AUDITORS.

Gupta & Mitra
(Chartered Accountants)
Windsor House
Mission Row Extension
Calcutta.

OBJECTS

It is admitted on all hands that economic regeneration of India is only possible by utilisation of her vast resources in men, money and Raw Materials. The object for which this Company is established are expressed in the Memorandum of Associations and PARTICULARLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING THE ASSETS OF MESSRS. INDIAN METAL & STEEL PRODUCTS, A REPUTED CONCERN IN CALCUTTA WITH ITS ALL INDIA ORGANISATION WHO ARE MANUFACTURING WELL-KNOWN 'WILSON BRAND SAFES, CABINETS, ALMIRAHS, RACKS, COLLAPSIBLE GATES, STRONG ROOM DOORS, SHELVINGS, TABLES, CHAIRS, CASH BOXES, and other security articles. The Company has made all arrangements for structural work of every sort. Casting including alloys (ferrous and non-ferrous), Manufacturing steel doors and windows, and for installing galvanising plants. The Company proposes to take up manufacturing refrigerators and other air conditioning units.

PROSPECTS.

Manufacture of Steel Furniture and other items as mentioned in the 'OBJECT' on a commercial scale by modern methods are full of immense possibilities in India. INDIAN METAL & STEEL PRODUCTS STARTED ITS BUSINESS AS A PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS AND HAS PROVED ITSELF A PROFITABLE ONE. Without entering into complex economic theories it is considered safe to assume that all countries and interested concerns are now alive to the huge possibilities of post-war scheme and specially in India with her increased purchasing power, essentially require Industrial Developments in which our one will function a good part developing a National Industry. "Wilson" leads the way for better safes, Cabinets, Strong Room Doors, etc. These Safes and Cabinets are being used and requisitioned by almost all the leading Banks, Mercantile Firms and Government Departments It is admitted that there is a huge demand in this country of THESE SECURITY GOODS AND WE ARE THE PIONEER IN THE LINE AS BEST MANUFACTURERS. COMPANY HAS ALREADY PLACED ORDERS FOR HEAVY MACHINERIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS PARTICULAR STEEL FURNITURE DEPARTMENT WILL RISE TO BE THE BIGGEST IN THE NEAR FUTURE, earning huge profits for the shareholders. Besides, our plan of steel Structural work which will be taken up by the Company as one of its prime object, is a line so far been almost monopolised by the Foreign concerns, will give us ample chances for procuring huge and continued orders from the industries that are going to be grown up in the mean time and will grow after war for their scientific and economical constructions. So, it is needless to say that this Company has vast field in this line too.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

The estimated preliminary expense of the Company shall not exceed Rs. 5,000/- only.

VENDORS.

The Company will purchase the factory sheds, Machineries, Tools, Implements, Stocks in trade,—Raw materials, finished and unfinished goods, furniture and fittings and other assets of Messrs. India Metal and Steel Products from its proprietors Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta Esq. and Kulendra Ranjan Bal Esq.

AGREEMENTS.

The agreement between the company and the Managing Agents and the vendor and the company may be inspected by the shareholders at the registered office of the Company during the usual office hours.

PROMOTION MONEY.

NO PROMOTION MONEY IS PAID OR WILL BE PAID TO ANY OF THE PROMOTERS.

MANAGING AGENTS.

The business of the Company shall be carried on by Messrs. S. B. Industries Limited who are hereby appointed Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 20 years certain. An agreement will be entered into between the Company and S. B. Industries Limited appointing the latter as Managing Agents.

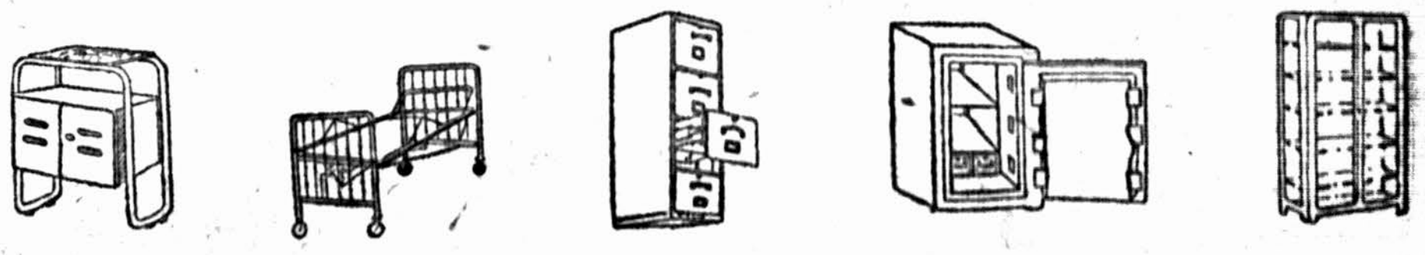
BROKERAGE.

The Company may pay a commission not exceeding 10 per cent.

APPLICATIONS.

Application for shares may be obtained from the head office of the Managing Agents or from the head office and Branches of the Bankers.

A FEW "WILSON" BRAND ARTICLES:—



CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Shravan Vad 3, 2001.
Muslim : Ramzan 17, 1364.
Parsi : Aspandarmad 27 1316.
Sunrise : 7-23 a.m. Sunset : 7-59 p.m.
Hightide : 2-27, 14-51.
Lowtide : 8-24, 20-58.

To-day's Engagements

"KARNATAK SANGH : Annual general meeting at 4 p.m., and Annual Day Celebrations, at 5 p.m., at Wagle Hall, Kandewadi."

SARASWATI SANGEET SAMAJ : Concert by Pandit B. N. Datta of Lahore, to-day, at 9 a.m. at the Ramnarain Ruia College Hall Matunga.

MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA : Thirtieth annual general meeting at 4 p.m. in the Lecture Hall of the Institution, Gowalia Tank Road.

"BOMBAY DISTRICT MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION : Adjourned annual general meeting that was to be held on Sunday, 26th inst., will be held after Ramzan."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : Lecture on "Renunciation of Action" at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, on Sunday at 6-15 p.m.

LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS ASSOCIATION : Annual general meeting of the Association will be held at Anjuman Hall (opp. G. I. P. Railway 3rd class Booking office), to-day at 3-0 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY : A meeting will be held to-day at 5.0 p.m., at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpaty when Shriyut K. H. Bhragushastri will deliver a lecture on "Market Predictions".

DURGA POOJA CELEBRATION : A meeting will be held at "Bengal Lodge" Sitaram Buildings, Hornby Road, at 6 p.m., to-day to consider the proposal for the performance of Durga Puja in the Fort Area.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION : A General Active workers' meeting will be held at the Matunga office at 6.30 p.m., to discuss preparation for the forthcoming "F" Ward elections. Syt. R. M. Jambhekar will speak.

PEDNEKAR GOUDSARASWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ : A Congratulatory function in honour of Successful Community Students will be held at Orient High School, Kelewadi, to-day at 4 p.m..

MADRASEE CO-OPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY LTD : The 48th half-yearly general meeting of the members of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday), at the Astbika Samaj Building, Matunga, at 4 p.m. (N. S. T.).

KASTURBA MAHILA MANDAL : Annual function of the Mandal to-day at 5 p.m. (N. S. T.), in Bhageshwar Bhuvan Hall, at the corner of Lady Hardinge Road and Cadell Road. Mrs. Jaishri Raiji will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA : Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, will address a mass meeting of the residents of Vile Parle at 6.30 p.m., at Tilak Mandir, when he will speak on the present political situation. Seth Gulab Chand Hirachand will preside.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES : Swami Sambhuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall on Sunday, at 10 a.m. (N. S. T.). The Swami will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall, on Sunday, at 6.30 p.m.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING : To-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Gatha-Avesta Prayers. Sermon by Dasturji Bode on "My Source whence emanate my Powers". At 6.15 p.m., Dasturji Bode will speak on "Reveal Thy Powers O Mazda!"

KASTURBA MAHILA MANDAL : The annual function of the Kasturba Mahila Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m., at Birla House Compound, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga B. B. Rly. and not at Bhageshwar Bhuvan Hall as previously announced. Mrs. Jaishri Raiji has consented to preside.

MATUNGA GUJARATI SNEHA SAMMELAN.

Under the joint auspices of seventeen Gujarati Associations of Matunga a Matunga Gujarati Sneha Sammelan will be held to-day, at 3.0 p.m. sharp (N. S. T.) at the Khalsa College compound under the presidentship of Sjt. K. M. Munshi. His Worship the Mayor of Bombay, Dr. Alban D'Souza, will grace the occasion as chief Guest.

TO-DAY'S HIGHLIGHTS OF AIR : To-day (Sunday) A. I. R., Bombay, will present at 11.15 a.m., a Hindustani feature entitled 'Bilaskhani Todi' which dramatises the origin of this famous Raga and Stars Ustad Bare Ghulam Ali Khan as Bilaskhan. Listeners will also hear Roshanara Begum sing at 5 p.m., on both waves and 10-30 p.m. on short wave.

Lt.-Col. S. S Sokhey will broadcast at 9.45 p.m. in the series "Scientists at Work". Bombay's recorded Symphonic Hour will follow on medium wave at 10 p.m. The programme consists of Vaughn William's London Symphony and Delius's Brigg fair : An English Rhaprody.

Bombay Stock Exchange Plea To India Govt.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association has sent the following telegram to-day to the Commerce Member, Government of India, New Delhi :

"Reference Department letter No. 2431 dated 27th July. As war over and accounts ending June of several shipping electricity companies due for publication Stock Exchange, Bombay, urges immediate deletion of Defence Rule 45-B".

CIVIL LIBERTY IS BASIS OF FREE ELECTIONS

Voters' Lists Must Also Be Revised, Says B.P.C.C. Secretary

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay P.C.C., has issued the following statement regarding the Electoral Rolls of the Bombay Legislative Assembly:

The Viceroy in his statement of the 21st of this month, has announced elections to the Central and Provincial Assemblies as early as these can be held. The Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr. Arthur Henderson, has given an assurance in the House of Commons that these elections would be held 'under conditions of the greatest freedom'. We in this country have reasons to doubt how far in actual practice these sweet promises can be carried out. At any rate there are no indications yet of that free and unvitiated atmosphere which democratic elections require.

REMOVE BAN ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

Although the ban on the Congress organisations has been lifted the ban on public meetings and processions etc. still continues. The so-called freedom allowed to the Congress is meaningless so long as Congress cannot call meetings without the previous permission of the Police. This is simply ridiculous besides being irritatng. Very soon the Congress will have to launch a hurricane electioneering campaign with hundreds of public meetings every day. Is Congress expected to seek permission for these meetings? It is time this unwanted and irksome ban on normal civil liberties was forthwith withdrawn.

Equally important is the question of electoral rolls both of the Central Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies. The Central Assembly roll was prepared only a few months back and in spite of great public agitation Government rushed through their schedule pointing to the rules which they can make and unmake, according to their sweet will. I daresay as a result of these rush tactics at least 10,000 eligible voters must have been left out of the roll in the City of Bombay alone.

REVISE THE ELECTORAL ROLLS

The question of the rolls of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies calls for even stronger public agitation. According to the Government communique the last rolls of the Bombay Legislative Assembly were prepared in November 1941 and since according to the provisions of law they are good enough for five years, new rolls need not be prepared until 1946. The presumption is that the ensuing elections should be held on the electoral rolls prepared in 1941. This is simply preposterous if democratic elections have any meaning. Speaking of the City of Bombay I can say with wide experience that the electoral rolls of 1941 are simply anti-diluvian in 1945. So much and so fast has the City changed and advanced in voting strength. There was an evacuation on a large scale in 1941 and 1942 when thousands of voters had lost their voting rights. The population of the City in 1941 was a little under 15 lacs. It is today over 27 lacs—an increase of 80 per cent. Several thousands of students have passed Matriculation during these four years and acquired voting rights. Large numbers of women have acquired literacy qualification and have made themselves eligible for vote during those years. Thousands besides have come to the City for work in connection with war and added to the voting strength of the City. Many, besides, have changed their residences and these must have been surely omitted in the rolls of 1941. People normally do not care to have their names enlisted unless there is an election atmosphere. In my estimate at least two lacs of citizens within the voting right will be robbed of their vote if the rolls are not revised up-to-date.

NO BAR TO AMEND ROOLS

And where is the difficulty? Legal provisions are no bar to the amendment of the rolls. They are permissive. They will validate the elections if held on old rolls of 1941 but surely they will in no sense invalidate the elections if the rolls are amended. Three months' time is enough to make the necessary amendments. In that case provincia elections can be held in January 1946, in time for the budget session.

The present rolls, besides, are prepared and printed in the same old defective fashion as in 1937 when the first elections were held. The roll is prepared for a whole constituency in th alphabetical order of the first name of the voter. Lists are not sorted out according to streets and localities like the Bombay Municipal roll. This is the most defective form of preparing a roll against which a storm of public agitation was raised in 1937 and the Government had promised to rectify the mistake for the next election. No such rectification seems to have been done. The same old outmoded form persists. Members of one family have to go to different polling booths according to their first names thereby submitting themselves to considerable inconvenience and trouble. This faulty preparation of the roll kept down the poll to only 37 per cent in the first election because of the confusion and difficulty in locating the proper booths. Why Government still persists in this defective system, it is difficult to say. The voice of public opinion must be effectively raised against the continuance of this faulty composition of the roll. All Political and public bodies and commercial associations must strongly and persistently agitate for a roll revised up-to-date and arranged according to streets and localities. This will facilitate polling and avoid lot of bother. If the elections are to be conducted under conditions of greatest freedom and if a real, representative vote has to be democratically ascertained, the Government must at once proceed to amend the rolls and withdraw all restrictions on the free exercise of people's right to canvass and vote as they like.

Gujerati Drama To Be Staged On Sept. 2

Proceeds To Go To Kamala Nehru And Hakim Memorial Funds

The Parsi holidays season will be heralded by several theatrical plays in the city. One of the dramas entitled "Khudai Insaf", written in Gujerati, by the well-known playwright, Dr. Dara Rustomji Hakim, will be staged at Sunderabai Hall, Queen's Road, on Sunday (September 2), at 3 p.m. (N.S.T.), by the Rackfad Theatrical Co. The entire proceeds, after expenses are deducted, will be equally divided between the Kamala Nehru Memorial Fund and the Pranacharya Dr. Rustomji E. Hakim Memorial Fund. The latter fund is raised to perpetuate the memory of the great Ayurvedic and Unani doctor, Dr. Rustomji, the recipient of the coveted distinction of 'Pranacharya'.

As the show is in aid of two worthy causes it is hoped the public will readily lend willing support. The great Acharya Shriman Goswami Shri Dixitji Mahodaya will preside.

Two more shows of the same play will be given at the same Hall on Tuesday (Parsi New Year, September 4) and Sunday (September 10). Tickets at (1) Rackfad Stores, near Metro Cinema, Dhobi Talao; (2) Bharat Agency, Princess Street, (Tel. 33,103); (3) Sjt. Kaliandas Haridas, cloth dealer, Luhar Street, Dhobi Talao (Tel. 24,713) and at the Hall on the days of the shows.

Call To Students For A.-I.C.C. Work

Mr. Dinkar Sakrikar, the General Secretary of the All-India Students' Congress has issued the following statement :—

"It is an honour to the students of Bombay, as it is to the City itself that the All-India Congress Committee is likely to meet in Bombay in the middle of September. The time for the preparation for the meeting is very short and the students of the City and the local branches of the A. I. C. C. should throw in themselves whole-heartedly in rendring all help to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in giving a fitting reception to the nations' Parliament when it meets."

"CHRONICLE" POLL

Questionnaire No. 2 Will Be Published In The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" Of September 2

MEDICAL CONGRESS OPENS SESSION

Erulkar Reviews Role Of Medicalmen In Warfare

Inaugurating the third Bombay Medical Congress at Sunderabai Hall this morning Lt.-Col. A. S. Erulkar briefly reviewed the history of the development of medical care given to the fighting forces in different countries of the world.

He said that the literature on the subject was scanty and scattered. Armies in ancient India were said to have had a special medical corps. He had gathered from "Arthashastra" that "physicians with surgical instruments, machines, remedial oils and cloth in their hands and women with food and beverages should sit behind the wounded fighting men uttering to them words of encouragement. Prisoners of war were also treated with kindness.

Referring to the part played by women in redressing the sufferings of the sick and the wounded the speaker said that even in the middle-ages as camp-followers attended to the casualties. In our time the story of Florence Nightingale was known to all. She was the pioneer of modern nursing and brought about many army reforms even as far away as in India.

Concluding the speaker said that throughout all the horrible wars the medical profession had remained loyal to the ideals of service to the sick and wounded irrespective of caste, creed or colour.

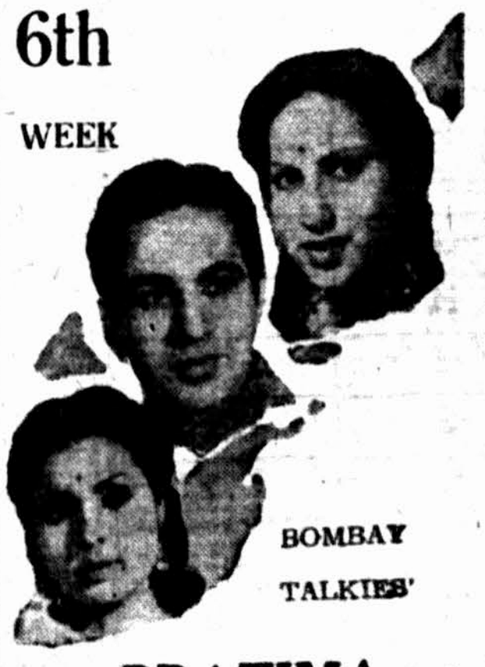
Lt.-Col. W. C. Smallwood spoke on "dysentery", Lt.-Col. R. B. Bilimoria on "Eosinophila and Eosinophilic lung" and Brig. R. Platt on "Hypertension".

HOOSEINBHOY LALJEE TO PRESIDE OVER SHIA CONFERENCE

At the Central Standing Committee of the All-India Shia Political Conference held on the 19th August at Lucknow it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee be invited to be the President of All-Parties' Conference of Shias which will be held at Lucknow in October next.

A wire has been received by Mr. Hooseinbhoy requesting him to accept the Presidentship. Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee has replied thanking the Committee for offering him the Presidentship and stating that he feels it his duty to accept it and he trusts by Grace of Almighty and with the help and co-operation of all the brethren the great task before the community will be successfully accomplished.

6th WEEK



BOMBAY TALKIES'

PRATIMA

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Mr. P. S. Tavkar submitted a solution in which, perhaps by oversight, 3 is entered twice—against K as well as R.

P. S. Tavkar
72 Champa Gally
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There were twenty-three (23) entries with two mistakes so each of them gets Rs. 43-8 as.

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S. Chandrakumar,
C/o G. R. K. Rao,
Room No. 213,
New Mahavir Building,
Telang Road, Matunga (G.I.P.)

Ebrahim Sarafali
Mahableshwarwalla,
52, Khokha Bazaar,
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Vijaya B. Joshi,
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AHMEDABAD

B. R. Ramchandani,
C/o Kay Eng. & Iron Works,
Shahpur Mill Compound,
Ahmedabad.

AKOLA

R. L. Puranik (2 prizes)
C/o Prabhat Hindu Hotel,
Near Railway Station,
Akola (Berar).

BULSAR

Karsondas Mavji,
Mission Hospital,
Bulsar.

CHIKHLI

Gopalbhoy M.
Pipal Gabhan,
Post Chikhli,
(Surat Dist.)

DHARAPURAM

S. Rajammal,
C/o R. Subbarama Iyer (Vakil),
Dharapuram,
(Coimbatore Dist.).

KODAI KANAL

Govindji Ramji (4 prizes),
Bencomond Cottage,
Club Road,
Kodai Kanal.

LUCKNOW

Mohsinali Mahomedali,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	14
B	4
C	15
D	2
E	12
F	17
G	13
H	8
I	6
J	10
K	7
L	18
M	1
N	11
O	16
P	9
Q	5
R	3

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5. This fee will, on no account be refunded if there is no entry which entitles the competitor to a share in the prize.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p. m. 3rd September 1945, after which they will not be considered.

Request for scrutiny must be sent together with the remittance of Rs. 5 by Registered Post. The Competition Manager's scrutiny result will be final.

The management reserves the right to readjust the distribution of the prizes if any entry entitled to a prize is left out by oversight

Another Double For Gwalior

Favourites Fail Again: Punters Disappointed

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)
POONA, August 25.

Punters were again disappointed when the fourth day's programme was decided. Several firm favourites failed to materialise.

The weather was genial and the going was definitely lighter than the last meeting. The sport loving Maharaja of Gwalior collected another double. Trainer Agha also sent out two winners for his patrons.

The first win for the Gaekwar of Baroda was recorded by the neglected "Gay Son" in the E .S. Godfrey Plate. Nine punters who solved the treble event pool collected each Rs. 2 785-8-0.

THE BARODA PLATE Division V —Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's DIWALI 8-4 Chavan 1
Major A. Svamvur's R. A. F. 8-7 Shanker 2
Mr. W. W. Walker's BROWN PAPER 8-4 Faruqshah 3
M/s. Ebrahim, Doosa and Rammal's ROYAL PRINCE 8-7 Virsingh 4
Not run: Vikram, Carlita.
Won by: Hd, Nk, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 19 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 20 and Rs. 29.

THE BARODA PLATE Division IV —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's LADLI 8-4 Kheemsingh 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's PRINCESS OF GWALIOR 8-4 Roberts 2
Mrs. Gorthy Suramma's ELEMENT 8-4 West 3
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's DUTCH DOLL 8-4 Sibbritt 4
Not run: L'arc de Triomphe, Rampian, Miss Cluny.
Won by: Shd, Nk, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 19 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 22 and Rs. 52.

THE ARABIAN PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Haji Rashid Fadhoos's NAWAB 9-0 Russi 1
Mr. F. A. Banaji's YOUNG KRUSH 9-0 Mullsingh 2
Mr. K. H. Irani's SHARIYAR 8-12 H. Singh 3
Mr. Faleh Bakir's TAKE IT EASY 9-0 Sumersingh 4
Not run: Marshal, Khodayar, H. Boy, Faithful, Spanish Suite, S. Express, Soheila, D. Nawruz.
Won by: Shd, 3 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 24 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 17 and Rs. 26.

THE BARODA PLATE Division III —Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. Maharani of Kashmir's JO HUKUM 8-7 P. Khade 1
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TANTALUM 8-7 Evans 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's VIJYA DEVI 8-4 Chavan 3
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's SENAPATI 8-7 Roberts 4
Not run: Yipee, Gipsy Maid.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length, Nk.
Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 99. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 18 and Rs. 61.

THE ARABIAN PLATE Division I —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. P. J. Sayegh's AL MUNTASIR 9-0 Marrs 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's RED BLINKERS 9-4 Roberts 2
Mr. Chandramohan's CHANGEZ KHAN 8-12 Evans 3
M/s. Permanand & Deepchand's ROBINHOOD 9-0 F. Shah 4
Not run: Indian Money, Hormazdiyar, Arabian Star, Tharar, Mahfudh Adnan, Eden, Aspandiyar
Won by: Shd, 1 length 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 23 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 217. Places Rs. 39, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

THE E. S. GODFREY PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Maharaja of Baroda's GAY SON 8-10 Rook 1
Mr. D. K. Parker's MAID OF HONOUR 8-2 Raffaele 2
M/s. Pittie & D. R. D. Tata's STAR HUNT 9-4 Burn 3
Maharani of Kolhapur's TURF KING 8-8 P. Shanker 4
Not run: Air Ace, Scotland Yard, P. Buland, Filmindia, Chirag.
Won by: Nk, 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths
Time: 2 minutes 5-8 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 148, Places Rs. 30, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17.

THE BARODA PLATE Division II —Distance 6 furlongs.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's VALETTA 8-4 Burn 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's JALTARANG 8-4 Chavan 2
Mrs. Habib I. Rahimtoola's GOLD DUST 8-4 Carr 3
Major A. Svamvur's JUST SO 8-4 Brace 4
Not run: Simoneal, Futurity.
Won by: 5 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 45 and Rs. 75.

THE ANDOVER PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's JAIWANT 9-4 Roberts 1
Maharani Chimnabai & Maharaja of Cooch Behar's COTE d'AZUR 8-4 Carr 2
M/s. Ebrahim Mohd. & Abdul Husein Ali Akbar's INTOLERANT 7-7 P. Shanker 3
Mr. Chandra Mohan's A LA GRANDE 9-4 Magan Singh 4
Not run: Menu Suffrage.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, Shd, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 57.

THE BARODA PLATE Division I —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's FLYING HOME 8-7 Marrs 1
Mr. Habib I. Rahimtoola's JESTING PILATE 8-7 Evans 2
Mr. Jacob Heskel's SHE'S NICE 8-4 Brace 3
Mr. D. K. Parker's CHOCOLATE BABY 8-4 Raffaele 4
Not run: Carrots, Man Sarovar, G. Zee, Miss Gwalior, Dilruba
Tote paid: Win Rs. 61. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 14 and Rs. 22.

EXTRA RACE DAY

POONA, Aug. 25. (A.P.I.): The Royal Western India Turf Club has decided to hold an Extra Race Day on September 10, in celebration of Victory Day. The entire proceeds of this meeting will be donated to the Victory Thanksgiving Fund. Cups will be presented to winners of each race on that day.

Wonderful Remedies

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes! Use our Ayurvedic scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black up to 60 years. Your eyesight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hairs has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2|8|-, if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3|8|- if almost all, then purchase one phial for Rs. 5|-. Double price will be refunded in case of failure.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine will show wonderful effect in White Leprosy and Leucoderma. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajs and advertisers. Price Rs. 2|8|- for 15 days.

MIRACULOUS HERB

The mere sight of it cures at once, serious scorpion-bites, of hornests and bees also. It cured lakhs of sufferers. Keep it for hundreds of years and its efficacy is unaffected. Price Re. 1|- per root, 3 for Rs. 2|8|- only. BABU BRIJNANDAN SAHAI, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Pana High Court, writes: "I have tried "Scorpion Bite Cure" herb and have found it very efficacious. One small root can be used for curing hundreds. It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

MRITUNJAY SUDHA AUSHADHALAY
(101) Hazaribagh.

Azad Orders Resumption Of Congress Work

SRINAGAR, August 24 (API): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, has telegraphed Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress to instruct all Congress Committees, wherever the ban has been lifted, to resume normal activities, including the enrolment of members and preliminary preparations for general election. The President has also asked the Secretary to call for reports from all Provincial Congress Committees about the general situation in hhe Provinces and other relevant matters.

He also says that with the restoration of normal activities by the Congress Committees all authority will reside in them and the substitute Committees and Associations formed during the continuance of the ban, may merge in the regularly constituted or appointed Congress Committees, provincial or otherwise.

Maulana Azad says that as soon as the remaining members of the A.I.C.C. are released, an emergent meeting of the A.I.C.C. will be summoned.

SILENT RECEPTION TO NEHRU AT RAWALPINDI

RAWALPINDI, August 24 (A.P.I.): owing to the death of Subhas Chandra Bose the programme chalked out by the Reception Committee to welcome Pandit Nehru was abandoned and he was accorded a silent reception by the citizens of Rawalpindi here from Taxila.

Pandit Nehru was received at the outskirts of the town by representatives of the Nehru Reception Committee, the Rawalpindi District Congress Committee, the Rawalpindi Congress Workers Assembly and several prominent citizens. He was taken in an open car to the residence of his host, Lala Dev Raj Anand, Municipal Commissioner, along a three-mile route which was lined on both sides by silent crowds. In accordance with the instructions of the Reception Committee not a single slogan was raised throughout the route.

On his way from Taxila to Rawalpindi, Pandit Nehru took lunch at Wah, the home village of the late Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, with the late Premier's brother and cousin, Sardar Barkat Hyat Khan and Nawab Muzaffar Khan.

At Wah he was accompanied by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Dr. Khan Sahib, Rai Bahadur Mehrchand Khanna, Dewan Chaman Lal and Mr. Ram Nath Sastri.

At Taxila, Pandit Nehru saw the Museum and the excavations.

Abdul Qayum On His Resignation

LUCKNOW, Aug. 22: Mr. Abdul Qayum Khan, former Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, in an interview to the Associated Press said:—I have been thinking and thinking ever since the unfortunate breakdown at Simla. The question before the Mussalmans of India is now a very simple one. Have the Muslims of India the right to determine their own future? No Moslem dare stand before the Indian Moslems and tell them that they should vote against the right of unfettered self-determination. Whether we like it or not, the fact remains that the League has got a clear cut solution of a problem which has hitherto defied solution.

I am deeply grieved at having to part company from friends in the Congress specially my colleagues in the Central Assembly Congress Party from whom I have always received the atmost courtesy and willing and loyal co-operation. I am conscious of the fact it would be a great shock to many of them but I would have been guilty of a breach of faith, if I had continued as a member of the Congress Party when I could not see eye to eye with its policy, specially its approach to the problem of the Indian Mussalmans. It is also my pleasant duty to publicly recognise the help and guidance which I have always received from Shri Bhulabhai Desai under whom I had the honour to work during some very dark and dismal days. His is a big heart which is singularly free from any kind of bias, communal or otherwise. I believe that he has always gone out of his way in generously meeting the Moslem point of view.

Asked whether he would contest the forthcoming general election, Mr. Abdul Qayum said:—That is for Mr. Jinnah to decide. Personally I have had enough parliamentary work in the Central Legislature and I would very much like to be out of such bodies.

Ban Lifted On Congress Organisations In Madras

MADRAS, August 25 (A.P.I.): The Government of Madras has lifted the ban on the All-India Congress Committee and the Provincial and District Congress Committee and other Congress organisations.

The following are the organisations:—

The All-India Congress Committee, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, the Madras District Congress Committee the West Kistna District Congress Committee, the Karaikudy Town Congress Committee, the East Godavari District Congress Committee, the Cocanada Town Congress Committee, the Periyakulam Town Congress Committee, the Madras Andhra District Congress Committee, the Nilgris Taluk Congress Committee, the Ooty Town Congress Committee and the Guntur District Congress Committee.

The Government has also cancelled orders declaring unlawful the national students organisations and also the association known as the National Youth League and its affiliated Committees, namely, the National Students Association and the National Labour Union.

The Government has ordered the return of immovable properties seized by them to the owners concerned.

NEHRU HAS CROWDED PROGRAMME IN LAHORE

LAHORE, August 25 (U.P.I.): A rousing reception was accorded to Pandit Nehru on his arrival here this morning. From early morning, thousands of people, men and women, thronged the railway station. To avoid a rush at the platform the sale of platform tickets for adjoining stations were issued till the Bombay Express, carrying Pandit Nehru, reached the platform. Pandit Nehru was received by prominent Congress leaders amidst shouts of political slogans.

A large number of volunteers including women dressed in spotless Khadi, gave Pandit Nehru a guard of honour and Pandit Nehru responded to the greetings of the crowd with usual smile.

Pandit Nehru who stays here till August 27, will have a very crowded programme.

To-day, Pandit Nehru will meet different groups of the Punjab Congress workers and discuss with them the organisational matters with particular reference to the Punjab internal, Congress dispute. He will also meet a deputation of the States Peoples' Conference.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani, a Sind Congress leader, is arriving tomorrow to discuss the Sind political affairs with Pandit Nehru and to invite him to unveil Gandhiji's statue at Karachi.

On the afternoon of August 27, Pandit Nehru will proceed to Amritsar and address a public meeting at Jallianwalabagh where a purse of Rs. 20,000 will be presented to him.

Defamation Suit Against League Daily

LUDHIANA, August 25. (U.P.I.): Mr. Muniram Kalia, M.L.A., has filed a defamation suit on behalf of Maulana Habibar Rehman, the "Ahrar" leader, and Mufti Mohd. Naseem, President of the District Congress Committee, against the editor of the "Zamindar", a Muslim League daily of Lahore, for publication of an alleged defamatory message. The message concerned alleges that Maulana Habibar Rehman and Mufti Naseem received a big amount before the war from the Congress.

BAN ON DELHI CONGRESS TO BE LIFTED

NEW DELHI, August 24. (A.P.I.): The ban on the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee and other Congress organisations will be lifted in the beginning of the next week, it is reliably learnt.

The Congress property which was seized by the Government in 1942 will be returned. The ban on the "Forward Bloc" and the Congress Socialist Party is expected to continue for the present.

Ban On Congress Socialist Party Continues

RANCHI, August 25. (A.P.I.): "It has been decided, after careful consideration, that the ban on the Congress Socialist Party, as organised within this province, should not be lifted", said the Governor of Bihar, Sir Thomas Rutherford, addressing a Darbar here to-day.

His Excellency added that this party was permeated by elements so closely wedded to violence as to make any relaxation at present dangerous.

Two Acquitted In Appeal

HUBLI, August 24. (A.P.I.): Messrs. Vithappa Kurlageri and Timmaredi Kuratti were acquitted by the Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar to-day in the appeal preferred by them against the judgment in the lower court.

They had been sentenced by the Resident Magistrate, Dharwar, to undergo one year R. I. each in connection with Yavagal and Belwanki Chavadi burning case.

LIFT BAN ON SOCIALISTS

Congress President Thanked For Support To Demand

BOMBAY, August 25. (U.P.I.). "Congress Socialists, in jail or outside, will be grateful to the Congress President", says Mr. Asoka Mehta, for demanding lifting of the ban on the Congress Socialist Party. The Moulana has given words to the deep seated feelings of the members of the party when he observes, 'If the Socialist Party, which is a section within the Congress, is to remain under ban the Congress organisation as a whole cannot be said to be free of it.'

"The Government, for three years demanded surrender from the Congress. At long last the working committee was released from detention and an appeal was made by the Viceroy to 'forget and forgive'. If there is any desire for the negotiations the necessary pre-condition is a real armistice; the political prisoners must be released and every section of the Congress must be freed to function in an atmosphere of full of civil liberties. We are confident that the Congress will insist on the release of Jayaprakash Narayan and other detenus and the withdrawal of warrants against Achyut Patwardhan and other 'absconders' before the restoration of normal condition is accepted. And there can be no reconsideration of the Congress policy until normal conditions are re-established.

Sardar Puzzled

Criticises Qaiyum's Sudden Resignation

POONA, August 23: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following statement on the decision of Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, former Deputy Leader of Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly to join the Muslim League.

"I have read the letter written by Mr. Abdul Qaiyum to the League leader published in the Press today, I have also read his previous statements of July 11 and 14 on the Simla Conference. They puzzle me. What surprises me is that as Deputy Leader he has not even thought fit to inform his own leader Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, of his intention to change his loyalty. I wonder whether this change overnight will result in the change of his nationality also.

"But we Congressmen must be clear in our minds. We can be no party to the division of India on religious grounds regarding the Muslims as a nation separate from the Hindus. We belong to one country, India, and are one nation, whether we are Hindus or any other religious group.

SELF-DETERMINATION

The principle of self-determination has been already recognised by the Congress. The resolution of August 8, 1942 went the farthest limit. Every Congressman is bound by it with all its implications. No Congressman can go further without the Congress altering it.

"I have made up my mind. It fully protects the autonomy of provinces and also minorities. It must also be remembered that the pledge given by the Lahore Congress to the Sikh community cannot be ignored. If we are a true democracy, a day must come when nobody will feel that he belongs to a minority. That has been the goal towards which the Congress has been working."

Rousing Reception To Nehru At Lahore

LAHORE, August 25. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was accorded a rousing reception at the Lahore Railway Station on his arrival here this morning from Kashmir and Frontier Province.

Thousands of men and women gathered at the station to receive Pandit Nehru and cheered him wildly.

Pandit Jawaharlal was given a guard of houour by about 200 uniformed volunteers including girls.

Sind Removes Ban On Congress

Aug. 25. (A.P.I.). The Government of Sind has removed the ban on Congress organisations in Sind. The announcement was made by the Chief Secretary Mr. G. W. McElhinny, this morning. He added all Congress property would also be returned.

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Chlorophyll 1 cg. Iron 3 cgs.
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Vitamin B1, B2, D, E, and H in effective quantities. Salts of Cu, Ca, Mn, Mg., and K: Lecithin 1 cg. and Iodine 0.005%.

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Wanted Christian or Hindu local Canvassers for Sports business. Minimum salary Rs. 50/- plus commission, higher salary, if minimum business guaranteed. Apply Post Box 4536, Bombay. 9195

PUBLIC NOTICES

NEPAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Loco Foreman from persons possessing adequate general and technical education and having served full time apprenticeship in a recognised Railway Workshop for a period of not less than 5 years, and also having sufficient practical experience in a responsible position in Railway Workshops or Loco Running Sheds. They must possess up-to-date knowledge in the running repairs and maintenance of Loco Engines and Boilers, including Rolling Stock. Experience in a Narrow Gauge Railway will be regarded as additional qualification. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of six months, whereafter he will be confirmed if found suitable. He will be given free quarters and will be subject in all respects to the Railway leave and service rules. Applications stating salary expected, age, nationality, previous experience, academic and technical qualification, present appointment, etc., accompanied by references and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be forwarded to the General Manager, N. G. Rly., P. O. Raxaul, Champaran—Behar, within 15 days. 4573

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Revolution on the stage. Another angle of the late Agha Hashar's immortal stage play. "Ankh-ka-Nasha". A drama with Pathos and Humour depicting fallen women. holy Love and inspiring sacrifice.

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PAREL

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Producer-Director,
GAUTAM BIJNORI.

PUBLIC NOTICES

N O T I C E.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores, available at the places shown against them.

STORE	QUANTITY	LOCATION
NEEDLES FOR SERUM (These are similar to needles for hypodermic syringes but of a large size).	100,000 Nos.	Available at various Army Medical Stores Depots at, Benares, Lahore, Raipur, Lucknow & Bombay.
NEEDLES FOR HYPODERMIC SYRINGES.	100,000 Nos.	

2. The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi & Lahore and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Samples can be seen at any of the offices mentioned in para 2 above. The stores can be inspected at site on permits to be issued by Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR-914|MED" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200/-, deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tender should reach Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by 4 P.M. on 15th September 1945.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 25th September, 1945.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by 15th October 1945.

8. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted separately per thousand needles for each item. 4527

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Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.
Sun. Matinee 1-15
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30 p. m.
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10th WEEK *SUPER* (An EVERGREEN Release)
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CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Aug. 25.

No fresh business was reported today on the Bombay Stock Exchange. Only transfer business was reported with Tata Steel Dfds Rs. 3/12 and Ordinary annas seven against sellers. Bombay Dyeings remain manipulated. Transfers were made at Rs. 12,8 to Rs. 20 and later budlee difference was Rs. 10 against sellers.

BULLION MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, Aug 25.

The Bombay Bullion Exchange remained entirely closed today.

COTTON MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, Aug. 25.

The cotton market was closed today nominal quotation of September was Rs. 360 to Rs. 361 January stood at Rs. 407

The market will remain entirely closed on Thursday the 30th inst. and will remain open on Friday the 31st inst. from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 874 cent points under New York October at Exchange rate 331.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS

CALICUT, Aug 25.

Cocoanuts Raw 75 Dry 90 Cocoanut-oil 330 Copra Office 212/8 Dilpasand 225 Madrasnottam 240 Goodgooda 240 Pepper Wynaad 325 Country 315 Dry-gingers Chernad 250 Ernad 235 Coffee Robusta 90.

HAPUR QUOTATIONS

HAPUR, Aug. 25

Wheat 10/4 Peas 8 Old 6/8 Arhar 7/2 Old 6/8 Bejhar 8/14 Stock Wheat 32 Peas 96 Arhar 84 Bejhar 5 Gur 9/12 Jaggery Powder 11/8 Urd 14/8 Moong 11 Hardana 53/4 to 54 Asuj 51 Mangsir 49 Guwar Maha 5/4/9 Silver 108/13 Gold 62/8 Bullion steady on speculative pront covering.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORY, Aug. 24.

October	22.69+13
Oct. highest (2.5 p m)	22 69+13
Oct. lowest (10-6 a m)	22.54+02
December	22 69+11
January	22.64+12
Mach	22.56+08
May	22.52+06
July	22.15+08
October	21.94+09
Middling Spot	23.10+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORY, Aug. 24.

October	22.61+07
December	22.65+06
January	unquoted
March	22 54+01
May	22.52+02
July	22.13+02
Middling Spot	22.15+10

NEW YORK COTTON

NOON CALL

NEW YORY, Aug. 24.

October	22.56
December	22.57
March	22.48

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Spot 25-1/2 Forward 26-1/2 Gold bars fine per oz £8/12/3

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Aug 24.

T. T. London on:

New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Aug. 24.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	73-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c	87-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-15/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104-5/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	114-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-7/16
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	11-15/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.)	95
National Bank of India	42-3/4

CHANGE IN CROSS-RATE?

Gold Turns Firm

BOMBAY, August 25.

Reports about depreciation of Sterling as against Dollar from 4.03 to 3.99 in U.S.A. has brought forth further rally in gold prices. The price was marked upto Rs. 68-4. Further details with regard to this change are awaited, but it is likely that the above change in Cross Rate might be due to unofficial transactions for forward delivery following the termination of Lend-Lease programme.

U. P. LIFTS BAN ON COMMUNIST PAPERS

LUCKNOW, August 25. (A.P.I.): The U. P. Government has decided the ban on the sale and distribution of "People's War", "Qaumi Jang" and "Lok Yudh" and of any extract therefrom and any translation thereof throughout the United Provinces, it is reliably learnt.

Three Drowned In Kaveri

BANSDAN, August 24. (A.P.I.): Three persons were crossing the Kaveri river near Kharjai village when the water in the river suddenly rose and washed them away. Dead bodies were later on found washed ashore in Chikali Taluka.

BRITAIN FACED WITH ECONOMIC DUNKIRK!

What Stoppage Of Lend-Lease Means To Country With Little Cash And Big Debt

LONDON, Aug. 25. (Reuter):—Lord Keynes, Britain's foremost financial expert, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, and other British negotiators who are now hurrying to Washington are not entirely without hope of eventually reaching a mutually satisfactory solution of the grave problems created by the sudden end of Lend-Lease—if only because any failure would threaten a grave political as well as economic disaster for the United States and the whole world as well as for Britain.

Sydney Campbell, Reuter's Financial Editor, writes: But the overnight statement by the United States Foreign Economic Administrator, Leo Crowley, can hardly in itself be regarded in London as any appreciable improvement on the extremely sombre picture which Premier Clement Attlee and Mr. Winston Churchill painted.

As Crowley himself insisted that his statement contains no advance on the United States terms which were known to Mr. Attlee and Mr. Churchill when they spoke yesterday.

The fact that, as Mr. Crowley also intimated, Britain has not made the slightest move towards accepting them apart from sending this large and influential delegation to discuss the whole subject, evidently implies that Britain does not find them acceptable out of hand.

Briefly, Mr. Crowley says, the United States is willing to continue to supply goods and services which were formerly Lend-Leased, but henceforth they must all be paid for in cash or credit. This was of course known. But Britain has very little cash and very big debts.

As regards dollar credit, the British public honestly cannot see why Britain should be driven further into debt merely because Britain has made far greater economic sacrifices than the United States.

British authorities are determined to avoid any unnecessary further borrowing like hell-fire, unless Britain can obtain vastly stronger assurances that she will be able and allowed to repay both her mountainous existing war debt and this further mountainous debt which the United States now proposes Britain should incur.

Britishers are convinced they must conserve their scanty dollars earnings for the most urgently-needed machinery and materials from the United States and divert all their other purchases—oil, food, tobacco, films, raw cotton, etc. to supplies willing to accept sterling payment. But will not the United States consider this gross discrimination?

Without cast-iron assurances on these points, Britishers fear the dollar loans must drive Britain into default on commercial as well as political debts.

Even if the Keynes mission achieves complete success Britain's imports from dollar countries must be drastically cut and diverted to other supplies simply because they expanded grotesquely during the war. With anything less than complete success they must be savagely cut.

Until Britain's own productive capacity and non-dollar suppliers gradually recover, failure to obtain American supplies on acceptable terms could reduce Britain's living standards even below the wartime level. That would mean serious privations though not, of course, starvation.

Parliament's mood is that, if the United States action and policy faces Britain with an Economic Dunkirk, Britain must tackle the situation on Dunkirk lines.

India Will Be Greatest Sufferer

BOMBAY, August 25. (A.P.I.): "So far as India is concerned, she will be the greatest sufferer, because Britain will not have surplus U. S. dollars to divert for Indian purchases in the United States thus delaying Indian industrialisation," said Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, who recently led the Indian Businessmen's Mission to America, in an interview to the Associated Press of India on the discontinuation of the Lend-Lease arrangement to Britain.

"Sir Chunilal added "it is quite possible that some of the requirements which Britain used to secure from the United States may in future be acquired from India, thereby further aggravating the shortages of such commodities in India."

SUBEDAR ON DISCONTINUANCE OF U.S.A. LEND-LEASE.

Interviewed on the discontinuance of the lease-lend system by the United States of America, Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central) counselled patience and deprecated panic of any kind. He said: "this measure was not unexpected. It is proving hard for the United Kingdom, because, alternative arrangements, which were sought, were thousand to five thousand million dollars a year for five years and had been discussed for a long time as an alternative to the Bretton-Woods arrangements and as a practical and immediate means of enabling England's economy to be stabilised and to function.

"It might still come about through the negotiations now started. But I hope that, when such a loan is made by the U.S.A. It will be accompanied by a condition that the future accretion of dollars to India should be given to India and the amount to India's credit in the dollar pool from the start should be made available, if necessary, in instalments.

"The blocked sterling issue also would have to be dealt with both in the interests of India and the U.S.A., at least to the extent necessary to enable India to resume her trade relation with the U.S.A. and the countries of the continent of Europe. I am glad that the reciprocal aid to the U.S.A., which was thrown on India, has also stopped.

PLEA FOR INDIA.

"Reciprocity with the U.S.A., would be a good thing for India, had it not been one-sided and had it not come on top of other unwarranted burdens thrown on this country. To help Indian economy and check inflation, it is essential that lease-lend goods belonging to the U.S.A., in this country, including jeeps, lorries and ambulance cars, should be sold in India and not destroyed or taken away, as is being proposed by selfish motor interests. This is the least return, which the U.S.A., can make to India for the reciprocal aid which she has received.

"India is anxious that her finances should not be mixed up recklessly, and without consent, with empire finances, as has been done in the past, and that, whether the constitutional changes are there or not, the financial stewardship of India should be clean-handed and there should be no ground for suspicion that Indian interests are sacrificed to the exigencies of the Empire or the U. K.

"Lease-lend could not have continued for ever and, whatever the first shock may be, it is better, as in the U.S.A., to adjust quickly to the resumption of sober and normal trade activity, than to be lousy and slow in changing over from arrangements and practices of the war involving financial recklessness. It is inevitable that such trade activity would have to be helped by credit and other measures mutually agreed upon, but it is hoped that there would not be a disgraceful scramble for trade to the detriment of India both as producer and as consumer."

NOT MUCH AFFECTED!

MADRAS, August 25. (A.P.I.): Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Supply Member, Government of India, interviewed by the Associated Press of India on the effect of the discontinuance of the Lease-Lend aid by U. S. A. on Indian economy said:—"During recent months the quantity of goods received under Lease-Lend by the Government of India has been steadily decreasing. The stoppage of Lease-Lend is not likely to affect to any considerable extent, the economy of the country. The question whether reverse aid by the Government of India should continue obviously must now come up for the consideration of the Government of India."

Yugoslavs Ratify 'Frisco Charter

BELGRADE August 25. (A. P. A.): The Yugoslav Parliament passed by acclamation to-day a measure ratifying the United Nations Charter

JINNAH AGAINST NATION'S DEMAND

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee Blames Congress For Pampering League Leader

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. S. P. Mukherjee addressing a huge gathering at Jhaveri Baug, Kalbadevi this evening referred to the Pakistan demand and said that Mr. Jinnah intended thereby to join hands with Foreign powers, namely, other Muslim nations. This, he emphasised, was a serious menace to India's security and unity.

Mr. Jinnah, he said, was opposed to the Nation's demand precisely because he thought that its acceptance would mean real transfer of power to India. This showed that Mr. Jinnah was opposed to national freedom.

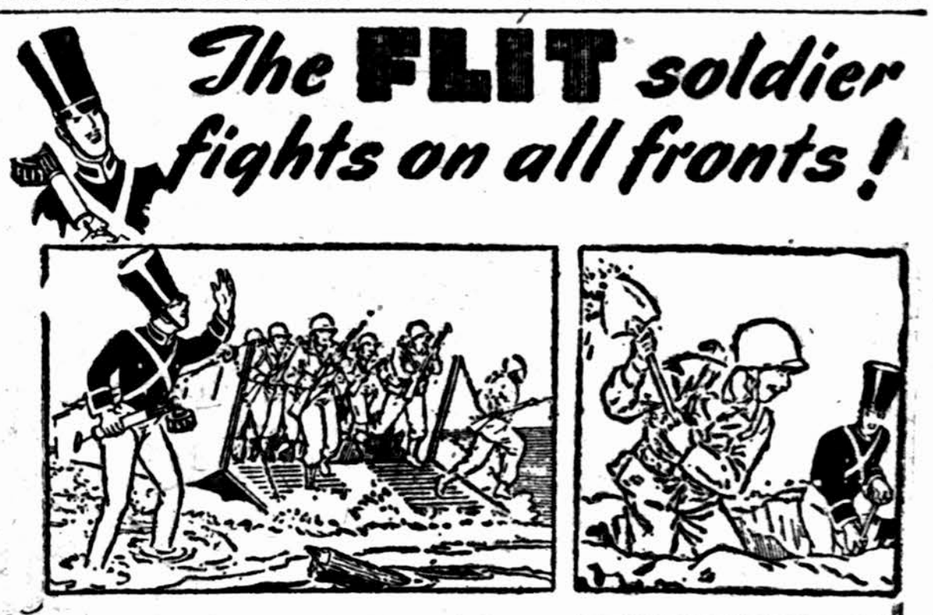
The fault, Dr. Mukherjee said rather lay with the Congress than with Mr. Jinnah, because, it was the Congress which placed him on the highest pedestal.

The Britishers, he said, have so far exploited the resolutions of the Muslim League to uphold their own overlordship and to counter-act nationalist India's demand for freedom. Mr. Jinnah's opposition to the Congress demand had been utilised as much to withhold freedom from the Muslims of India as from the Hindus.

It was now high time, he said, that the Hindu Mahasabha consolidated itself.

A condolence resolution expressing sympathy with the relatives of the late Babu Subhas Bose was passed at the meeting.

The FLIT soldier fights on all fronts!



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- DYSPEPSIA
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MATCHLESS PATRIOT AND NATIONAL HERO

CITY OBSERVES SUBHAS DAY WITH HARTAL

Nationwide Demonstrations In Memory Of Leader Who Waged War Against Imperialism

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tributes to the romantic personality, sheer courage, unrivalled patriotism and unique record of service of Subhas Chandra Bose were paid by speakers at an overcrowded meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at Jinnah Hall this evening.

CITY OBSERVED HARTAL

The meeting was the culmination of a day marked by hartals in schools, markets and factories. The Cotton Exchange, the Bullion Exchange, the Stock Exchange and the main cloth markets of the city suspended business for the day. Most of the shops in Girgaum, Kalbadevi, Parel, Dadar, Matunga and other areas were closed. Some of them had already observed hartal on Friday.

So had students of many schools and colleges; that did not, however prevent them from joining in to-day's official observance.

Thirtysix textile mills, ten silk mills and a number of factories were also closed. There was a partial complement of workers in four mills. Some of the mill workers who attended the morning shift stopped work later.

The National Tricolour flew half mast on many buildings.

MATCHLESS PATRIOT.

Presiding over the meeting at Jinnah Hall, Mr Nagindas T. Master, President of the B.P.C.C. said that they were meeting to mourn the loss of a heroic soul and pay tribute to his patriotism. In the field of Indian politics, Subhas Bose was one of the most ardent opponents of British Imperialism. He had many differences with orthodox congressmen, but he was one with them in demanding the complete freedom of India. He had cast aside a promising career and taken to the struggle for India's freedom because he was convinced that as long as British Imperialism survived, there could be no freedom for India.

Proceeding Mr. Master said that a man of unrivalled intellect, Subhas had an eventful career. Some people had called him a "Quisling", some had called him a "Fifth Columnist". But at the news of his death, the entire nation was steeped in sorrow and the high and the low had joined in hailing him as a great hero and a matchless patriot.

His death may have cast a spell of gloom over them, but the speaker was confident that the cause for which he sacrificed would triumph and that the people whom he loved would learn to emulate his spirit of heroic sacrifice.

GANDHIJI AND SUBHAS.

Mr. Ashok Mehta said that it was in the fitness of things that the first meeting to be held under the just legalised B.P.C.C. should have been one to mourn the loss of so great a patriot as Subhas Bose. There was no doubt that in him, India had lost a hero, a martyr and a dynamic leader of the masses.

Mr. Mehta recalled how once when he was approached by a London publisher to write his autobiography Subhas Bose suggested the title—"An Indian Pilgrim". He rightly regarded himself as a pilgrim to the shrine of Indian freedom.

Giving a brief sketch of his life Mr. Ashok Mehta pointed out how he had sampled a life of religious refuge in the Himalayas and then a career in the I.C.S. and had ultimately been convinced that in a slave country like India, one's supreme duty was to dedicate oneself to the struggle for freedom.

Subhas was not one of those feeble hearted persons who in their hot youth were revolutionaries and once the spring day was past settled down as careerists. His revolutionary spirit remained undimned to his last day. He was a sworn enemy of compromise and an exponent of the creed of unremitting and relentless war against British Imperialism.

Proceeding Mr. Ashok Mehta said that while Gandhiji's politics was idealistic, Subhas Bose's was realistic. He was willing to use any method—terrorism, if it worked—or even to befriend the enemies of our enemy. Thus there was between them a difference of opinion about the means. Gandhiji wanted the Indian people to fight for freedom only with the weapon of non-violence, Subhas was willing to use other methods.

THE BEST TRIBUTE

He led a force of ardent young men to fight for the freedom of India. It was a matter of great sorrow that he did so under Japanese auspices; but it should not be forgotten that the motive was patriotic. Referring to certain remarks reported to have been made by the "Red Star", Mr. Ashok Mehta said that since 1920, Subhas was India's beloved leader. Twice, he had been elected President of the Congress. Today the country was sorrowing for his loss. By what right could any responsible nation, party or paper call such a man a traitor.

Subhas was gone; but his work remained unfinished. And the best tribute they could pay him was by carrying forward the torch and completing the task for which he had worked and died.

WHAT HE TOLD NAZI BOSSES

Dr. A. G. Tendulkar recalled how after meeting Subhas Bose, Alfred Rosenberg, the chief of the Foreign Office of National Socialist Germany told him that Subhas was a very difficult man to handle. He had given an impression not only to Rosenberg but all the other Nazi bosses that Indians distrusted every foreigner and detested domination by every foreign nationality, be it British, German, Russian or Japanese. Subhas had given a big jerk to Germany which was beginning to adopt a contemptuous attitude towards colonial countries. The speaker was convinced that Subhas would not talk in any other tone to Hitler or to Tojo. He stood for complete, untramelled, uncompromising freedom of India. He was no whit less a patriot than Gandhi or Nehru.

"WE WISH HIM ALIVE"

Mr. Abidally Jafferbhoy referred to the mood of the meeting which was far from gloomy and said that this was due to the fact that they were unwilling to believe that Subhas was dead. "We wish him alive, May our hearts speak true" he added, amidst thunderous cheering.

Mr. Joachim Alva said that Subhas was the spiritual father of the 'Quit India' resolution, which he had suggested two years before it was adopted by Gandhiji. He read a letter from a nephew of Subhas Bose who was lying desperately ill at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore and said that they should remember and agitate for the hundreds and thousands of people like him who were cruelly and unjustly being detained.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that dead or alive, Subhas would be long remembered and admired in India.

Mr. Venkatrao said that Subhas was like a sun "whose glory knows no eclipse, whose spirit knows no sinking."

DYNAMIC PERSONALITY

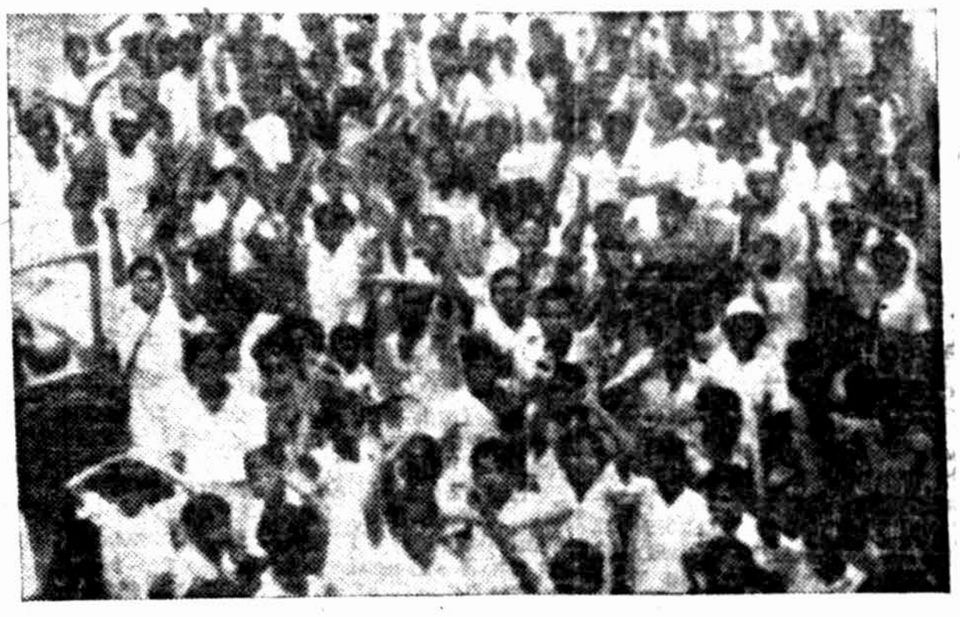
Similar meetings were held in other parts of the city where glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Subhas Chandra Bose.

Presiding over a mammoth meeting at the Bhuta Nivas grounds at Matunga Mr. Umashankar Dixit described Subhas Bose as a dynamic personality. His one passion was the freedom of India and for it he lived and died. He had no patience with slavery, injustice and complasance. Many would call him a destructive genius; but that was not true. He also had a constructive outlook. As an instance the speaker cited the National Planning Committee which owed its inception to Subhas Chandra Bose. Subhas might be dead to the world; but he would live in the hearts of every true Indian as a great patriot who battled for the freedom of his country all through his life.

BE PREPARED

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami speaking at the meeting said that the day was one of heart-searching for every Indian. India was at the threshold of great events and it was for the people to be prepared for those events. They had to steer clear of reactionary elements which had now begun to talk the language of struggle. He referred to the Hindu Mahasabha, the Muslim League and the Communist Party. When the people had risen in revolt in a great effort to win freedom, these bodies played the game of Imperialism. If the people who demonstrated their esteem and love for Subhas Bose were true to his memory, then they had a responsibility to build up the Congress as the one and only organ of India's struggle for freedom.

The meeting passed a resolution expressing the deep sorrow of the people at the tragic death of Subhas Chandra Bose. The meeting terminated with "Vande Mataram"



Student demonstrations in connection with Subhas Day.

Muslim Majlis Workers Mourn Subhas Bose's Death

In observance of the Subhas Day a meeting of the active workers of the Muslim Majlis was convened at Madanpura on Saturday evening. Raja Gulzar Khan presided. A resolution condoling the death of Subhas was passed on the occasion.

Speaking on the occasion Mr. Adam Adil referred in eulogistic terms to the heroic virtues which had given Subhas Bose a prominent place among the patriots of the country. He regretted the tragic end of such a romantic personality. Bose's life, concluded Mr. Adam, would remain a source of perennial inspiration to the rising generations of the country.

IN THANA

THANA, Aug. 25.

A complete hartal was observed here today to mourn the reported death o. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. Students in many schools in the city remained absent.

D. M.'s Refusal For Public Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 25

The District Magistrate has refused permission to convene a public meeting to mourn the death of Subhas Chandra Bose.

AT DHARWAR.

DHARWAR, August 24, (A. P. I.): Dharwar observed hartal to-day on learning of the death of Subhas Chandra Bose. Meetings were held to mourn his death. Resolutions conveying condolence to the bereaved family were passed.

AT KOLHAPUR.

KOLHAPUR, August 24, (A. P. I.): Students stayed away from their schools to-day as news of the death of Subhas Chandra Bose spread through the town. Commercial establishments remained closed.

In Dohad

DOHAD, August 25 (U.P.I.): A resolution expressing great sorrow at the untimely and unexpected demise of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was passed at a public meeting held here presided over by Mr Sukhdeo Trivedi. Glowing tributes to the services rendered by Subhas Bose were paid by Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya. He appealed to the audience to carry on the freedom struggle with great zeal and sacrifices. Complete hartal was observed by the business community here today.

Noblest Patriot

WARDHA, August 25 (U.P.I.): "Whatever might be the ideological differences, Subhas Bose was one of the noblest patriots born on Indian soil. He was one of the bravest sons of the motherland", said Principal Agarwal, paying his tributes to the memory of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in a condolence meeting held at the Commerce College Hall this morning, in which the students and staff of the college participated.

Wardha observed complete hartal today. All markets were closed and Congress flags were lowered.

Mr. Gojalrao Kale, Vice-President, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement says that the demise of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will be mourned by people, especially the youth, inspite of the differences they had about the method and means of achieving Swaraj.

In Nagpur

NAGPUR, August 25 (A.P.I.:

(Continued on Page 10.)

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'THE MAGIC EYE'

Secrets Of Radar Revealed

Radar, the ether-piercing means for locating, measuring and identifying distant objects. emerges today from the tight secrecy which kept its war winning powers from the enemy. Its ability to direct warships and airplanes, aim and fire guns, pinpoint targets for bombing, help destroy enemy planes, ships and fortifications and its many other contributions to victory are told in a comprehensive report issued reantly by the U.S. joint board on scientific information policy for the War and Navy Departments and the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

How radar helped to save England from destruction during the "battle of Britain" in 1940, the "little blitz" of 1944 and the avalanche of V-1 bombs later that year is told graphically. The report also describes the way radar protected American shores from the Panama Canal to Alaska, made it possible to send armies and supplies across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans with minimum losses and participated in all invasions and land actions everywhere.

A similar report was also issued simultaneously in London by the British Government. This provides an opportunity to give the full picture of basic research and development in this new field of electronics done by both British and Americans and of the work that U. S. scientists, engineers and soldiers did in perfection radar apparatus and techniques to make them usable in all branches of warfare.

"SEES" IN DARK AND FOG

Here is a summary of the revelations made in report:

The word radar is derived from "radio detection and ranging". Through numerous techniques it finds the location and distance of objects farther away than the eye can see and does this in the dark and through fog, clouds, smoke or rain. Unseen targets like planes flying high above clouds are located with greater precision than with visual sighting under ideal conditions. Many enemy warships have been detected, identified, fired on and sunk without once being seen. Radar directs fleets of bombers to distant target areas and—if weather precludes visual bombing—sports and the targets.

With radar aboard, high flying bombers and ships at sea can get detailed "reports" of shorelines, mountains, lakes, rivers or obstacles in any weather. Radar's major peacetime use will probably be in sea and air navigation. A captain can bring his ship safely into narrow harbours detecting landmarks, buoys, lighthouses and rocks and can avoid collisions with other ships. Radar may make air and sea navigation entirely continuous and foolproof. With further development it may become an equally effective means of land traffic control as an attachment to trains and automobiles.

The R. A. F's original radar navigation system, first designed to guide its bombers on raids over Germany has been developed in the United States in a version named loran, which works on a wave length similar to that of long-range radio instead of a wave length limited by horizon. With loran, whose waves follow the earth's curvature, ships or aircraft can be located at distances up to 1,280 miles from shore stations, as accurately as with celestial observation and with greater ease. This system has become a basic navigational tool for United Nations' long-range ships and aircraft. Radar in its final analysis is a kind of echo meter using radio instead of sound waves. Waves sent out "bounce" back when striking a solid object and the elapsed time indicates the distance travelled.

The transmitter and receiver of these waves are in the same place and in most cases have a common antenna.

CAN BE SMALL OR LARGE

A radar set may be a small hundred-pound outfit or a five-ton assembly and can be fixed or portable.

The transmitter sends out intense "pulses", often only one-millionth of a second long. The intervals between the pulses are longer but still only a few thousandths of a second long and these permit the receiver to register echoes of the "pulses". Because the elapsed time between sending and receiving is infinitesimal, one of radar's greatest achievements is the means for making exact measurements. As the waves travel at a speed of light an object 1,150 yards away from the radar set will give an echo only 1/160,000th of a second later. Yet the set measures this elapsed time so accurately that it registers the distance within five and a half yards.

Locating the target is done in much the same way that a searchlight finds an object. Pulses are sent out in a narrow beam through a directional antenna which swings from side to side and up and down. When the strongest target indication or "pip" is received the target has been found. Through a great variety of devices and techniques the beam can be made to follow a moving target automatically, as in anti-aircraft installations and by remote control to cause the guns to follow warships, direct their fire at other ships in a similar way.

TELLS IF FRIEND OR ENEMY

In addition to locating an object wanted, radar can also identify it as enemy or friend by special devices used on United Nations ships and planes which flash back signals in coded impulses. This has revolutionized sea warfare.

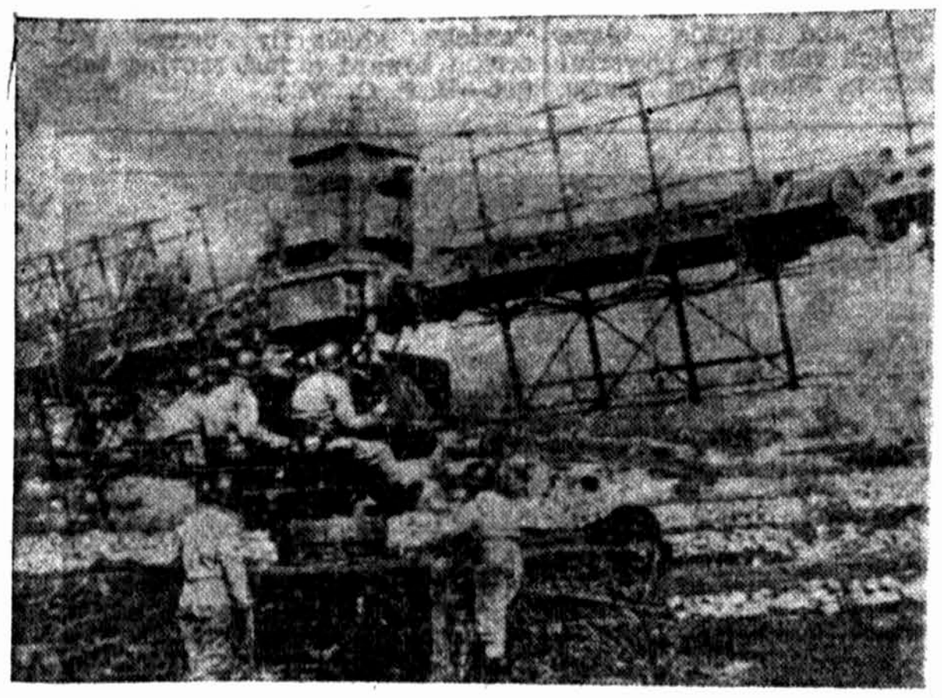
More spectacular than locating one target is the so-called plane position indicator in which radar echoes draw a map on the face of a cathode ray tube similar to the one used in television. Each target of many surrounding a radar set is indicated by a sport of light its direction from the center indicating the range.

The shorter the wave length used the sharper the beam will become and more exact its spotting efficiency. At the beginning of the war waves of several meters length were used, but the last years have witnessed the development of shorter and shorter waves. In this development the United States has played a leading part. The earliest pre-radar detection devices using radio were developed during the thirties. Even earlier, in 1922, United States scientists had observed distortion in received signals because of reflection from a small steamer. This observation by two civilians, A. Hoyt Taylor and Leo

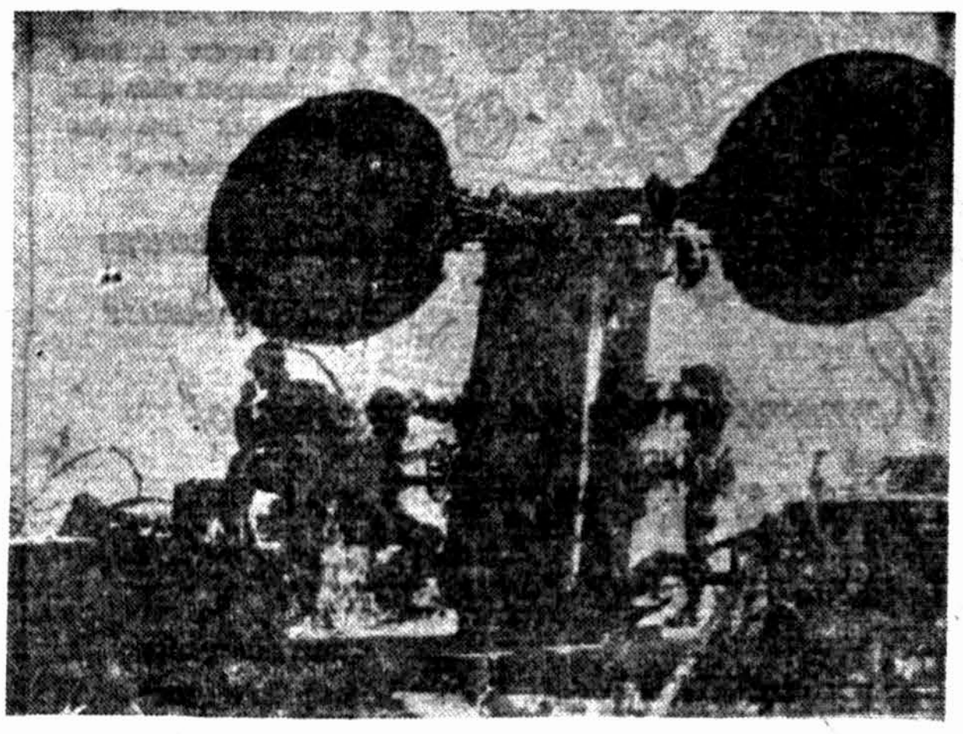
(Continued On Page 18)

Information provided by the electronic eye or radar is marked down on a vertical chart in the radar plot room of an Essex-class aircraft carrier during strikes against the Japanese earlier in 1945. Behind the transparent expanse of the giant circle, other men work on incoming information.

Through the electronic eye of radar, a U. S. Navy man determines distance and bearing of his "target" during experiments at the Naval Air Station at Anacostia, near the nation's capital of Washington, D. C. The indicator bearing a graph-like line in the center of the equipment is the "A-Scope"; the large disc into which he is peering is the PPI-Scope or plan-position indicator.



A radar apparatus with a five-man crew of American soldiers is shown in operation of an Italian hillside. The three seated operators trace indications of an airplane's echo: one tracks direction in degrees from the north; another tracks elevation, and the third measures range.



This camouflage-draped radar device, which stood guard against the Luftwaffe at an Allied post in Italy, is called a "Micky Mouse" by American soldiers, because of its disc-like "ears," which can be folded back. It determines the distance from a given point—such as this post manned by U. S. soldiers—to the target, or, as in this case, to attacking planes.

"The Magic Eye"

(Continued from Page 17)

A. Young, led to the suggestion to the U. S. War Department that two warships far apart could detect the passage of a vessel between them, irrespective of darkness, fog, or smoke screen.

Eight years later the same two scientists for the first time detected with the aid of direction finding equipment, radio waves reflected from an airplane. Consequently, the United States bureau of engineering ordered the U. S. Naval Research Laboratory to investigate the use of radio to detect the presence of enemy ships and planes. Simultaneously, the U. S. Army carried on developments along other lines, using much longer infra-red and heat waves.

But the real era of radar began only when radio waves emitted in pulses were utilized. The difficult problems of generating pulses of the proper length and shape of building a receiver which would pick up extremely short pulses, and of designing cathode ray tubes which displayed the received pulses, were solved after 1934 when the U. S. Naval Research Laboratory developed the forerunner of to-day's radar with a common antennae for both transmitting and receiving. The first practical shipboard models were ready when the European phase of this war began.

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS CO-OPERATE

While right from the beginning of radar development all branches of the U. S. military services co-operated, similarly successful co-operation was organized between the U. S. Government and private industrial laboratories, and U. S. industrial concerns made important contributions to radar from its earliest days to the present day.

The outbreak of war accelerated research and development of radar and brought about in 1940 a combination of efforts of the American and British laboratories and exchange of all scientific military information in this field.

When the United States entered the war the U. S. Navy had already installed on a number of ships radar for air warning and medium wave radar for surface search and gunfire control, and the U. S. army possessed a number of long-range aircraft warning sets and had equipped with radar anti-aircraft guns and searchlight batteries.

The first experimental microwave sea search radar had been installed on an old United States destroyer. Two years later microwave equipment was in mass production, though at the beginning of the war the use of microwave technique was only considered a speculative possibility.

Particularly in the microwave field United States industry's contributions were tremendous. In may cases, due to rapid progress, manufacturers had to make major changes during the course of mass production. Industrial engineers often have gone out to the front with their equipment to check its performance.

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY GROWS

In a very few years, with the aid of radar manufacture, the electronic industry has grown into an industrial giant comparable to the pre-war U. S. automobile production. By July 1, 1945, 2,700 million dollars worth of radar equipment had been delivered to the U. S. Army and Navy.

During these few years the history of radar has been one of continual development of the versatile machine towards perfection in various fields. Every new campaign brought new problems which had to be solved quickly. In the "battle of Britain" in 1940 radar had been a defensive weapon which probably saved the United Kingdom from destruction and thus laid the foundation for the Allied victory in Europe. Most Allied campaigns that followed the "blitz" were offensives and U. S. scientists developed radar into a superlative weapon of offense which helped materially to secure victory. At first, after America's entry into the war, radar played important role in aircraft warning system along the U. S. Atlantic and Pacific coasts, in Alaska, at vital overseas bases and in the protection of the Panama Canal —and in weather and climates ranging from sub-arctic to tropics.

HELPED IN AFRICAN INVASION

In the Allied invasion of North Africa at the end of 1942, military commanders learned that efficient defense of ports and other vital areas against night attack by enemy planes was essential on the very first night after the place was taken. This called for portable radar detection equipment which could be put in operation immediately. U. S. engineers and scientists developed such promptly and set up apparatus which became still more vital during the island-by-island advance in the Pacific when advance airfields had to be built among Japanese-held bases. Another early task was the development of a radar set which permits effective ground gunfire against quick night-flying aircraft with which pre-war sound locators, searchlights and optical range finders and tracking telescopes could not cope.

This task called for a radio detection and range device of the utmost accuracy, whose output data, including automatic calculation of planes and altitude, could be fed directly into gun-directors. Improvement of older equipment and especially use of microwaves resulted in the automatic anti-aircraft computing device which gave the United States a most accurate and powerful local area defense against air attack and which proved to be a powerful weapon in the campaigns in Africa, Sicily and Italy. When V-1 robot bombs threatened England, coastal radar improved by effective U. S. innovations plotted the bombs accurately enough to trace their paths back to launching sites and permitted ground direction of even the fastest fighter planes, the only ones that could match the bombs in speed. There have been U. S. batteries on the British south coast which downed one robot bomb for every 40 rounds fired. Ships are especially vulnerable to divebombing, torpedo and suicide plane attacks which call for a powerful inner defense. Since ships move, roll and turn constantly the job of controlling their gunfire by radar is extremely complicated. All this motion must be taken into account and in spite of it the shell has to hit a speeding target.

U. S. research work resulted in the creation of a combat information center, a complex and concentrated center of radar activity of U. S. warships. It coordinates information predominantly from radar but also from other technical devices, from lookouts and other ships, evaluates the information automatically and determines what the enemy is doing.

WARSHIPS ARE DIFFERENT

Of course different classes of warships present different problems. On carriers, the combat information center is primarily concerned with fighter planes direction, control of aircraft and anti-aircraft defenses. In other warships it is more concerned with gunnery or torpedo attack procedures.

Radar played a vital part in the war against German U-boats. Its task became particularly difficult when Germans designed a receiver for installation in U-boats which gave a response when hit by radar beam.

This permitted the submarine to submerge and escape attack as soon as or even before it was detected. The Allies countered with equipment working on a Wholly new microwave band, which the Nazis could not detect. While in the summer of 1942 because of this German countermeasure radar sightings of U-boats had declined markedly, a year later the number of confirmed submarine kills had gone up to 100 in three months, two-thirds of them by planes.

Radar was of the utmost importance in protecting convoys. In pre-radar days there was little to prevent enemy U-boat packs from surfacing at night or in foggy weather and attacking a convoy from all sides, using their greater surface speed. Radar put an end to these attacks. As soon as all escort ships in the Atlantic were equipped with search radar, surfaced U-boats could be detected and attacked as easily at night as in broad daylight. Consequently, convoy losses dropped abruptly and radar-equipped planes finally marked the doom of the Nazi U-boat menace.

In the final stages of the European war the latest adaptation of microwave rader was used in offensive aerial warfare.

United States bombers, whenever visibility was bad, navigated and bombed wholly by the pattern of cities, rivers, lakes and coastal lines shown on the cathode ray screen of microwave radar installed in their pathfinder planes. Such equipment and the number of their fixed and portable radar installations adapted to special purposes contributed much to give the Allies the air superiority which helped to crush the Axis powers.

Nobody can foretell to what uses radar will be adapted after the war is over. It is one of the most delicate and reliable electronic devices science has developed. Its sensitivity, almost incomprehensible, can be imagined by the fact that a gun operator on a U. S. warship now can "watch" shells fly across his screen toward a fast moving target.—U. S. O. W. I.

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Japanese who surrendered to a mop-up squad on a Pacific island recently smoking American cigarettes offered by their captors. According to recent figures number of Japanese prisoners in the Philippines campaign totalled 9,774.—USOWI Photo).

W.A.C.(I) S TO HAVE THEIR OWN BAND

W. A. C. (I)s at New Delhi will soon be marching to the music of their own band. The venture owes much to Ssnior Commander Willis, of Pheroze shah Road Hostel, New Delhi, who has gathered the girl musicians together and found instruments for them.

The instruments were a problem, writes a WAC(I) staff reporter. After much searching a nucleus was bought with funds subscribed by officers of the Corps.

Then the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry came to the rescue. They had some instruments for sale after concentrating on a dance band; Senior-Comdr. Willis bought the best of their collection.

At present consisting of 12 volunteers the band will eventually have 16 bugles, eight fifes and 12 drums. The servicewomen are being trained by Sgt. P. Parker (bugles) and Sgm. R. Hartley (drums) of the "Commanders" Dance Band, Delhi.

I have just watched the band practising. The khaki-clad figures were formed up on a lawn wearing the leather straps supporting their particular drums—the big drum, tenor drum and side drums, which were still painted with their original regimental markings of the K.O.Y.L.I., though one or two had the familiar W.A.C.(I) badge in gold on a green panel.

The members of the band are enthusiastic and energetic; although they can practise only once a week they have already made such good progress that Senior-Comd. Willis hopes to be able to present them at the next W.A.C.(I) parade.

What Stalin Told Me

By the Very Rev. HEWLETT JOHNSON, Dean of Canterbury

Marshal Stalin was in uniform, with one star at his breast. He is a small man but holds himself erect. His face is small, his hair, which is turning slightly grey, comes down low on his forehead; altogether he is very like the Georgians I had lately seen in his native country.

I sat opposite him. M. Molotov, in a grey suit, occupied the chair beside him, while the interpreter was seated at the head of the green baize table.

This interpreter, a young man in grey uniform and the epaulettes of the diplomatic service, whom I had seen at the reception given two days before to the Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. T. V. Soong, wrote down rapidly in longhand every word I said. Then he translated it to Marshal Stalin. Nearly all the time we spoke he seldom looked up. But when he did so it was to throw his head back and gaze straight at me.

"Can you", I began, "suggest to me methods by which I can help in the task of bringing together and keeping together our countries in post-war days?"

He replied: "It was easy to keep together when we were fighting side by side against the might of Germany. The Germans are beaten now, and it is less easy, when the tension has gone, to avoid friction. But we want to do it. We want to keep firm our union, not only in words but in deeds. We've no wish whatsoever to hurt England or to hinder England. We want to be friends with England, and friends in deeds as well as in words. If your politicians will do it, we will do it".

Marshal Stalin then said that one of the troubles in the past had been the Press, which had failed to give a true picture of the Soviet Union.

I then proceeded and he encouraged me to go on to religious questions.

"Much distrust of Russia and much hostility to Russia have been caused among the English people in the past by information, which I personally have always believed to be largely false and exaggerated, as to the treatment of the Church by the Soviet Government", I declared, adding: "The English are a religious peoples".

To this Marshal Stalin replied, "The Church has its history and we have our history. The Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church pronounced anathema on the new Soviet Government and bade the people to refuse to pay their taxes. We, on our part, were obliged to defend ourselves. The State had to act. Doubtless, in time of war and tension, there were excesses on both sides". As he said this he smiled a half-amused and half-sad smile, and added: "The war, however, has now created a new and different situation." We had shown the Church how essentially patriotic the Soviet Government was. It had also revealed patriotism of the Church. Traditionally, the Church had always been very closely tied up with the Tsar and the Tsarist regime".

Marshal Stalin said: "Religion cannot be stopped. Conscience cannot be stilled. Religion is a matter of conscience and conscience is free. Worship and religion are free".

I next touched on practical matters of immediate interest, which were designed to remove prejudices and foster cordial relations. "Is it your desire", I asked, "that we should continue our work of medical aid for your country? We know how terribly you have suffered in discharging your share in conquering Fascism".

He said: "I thank you and we do desire it".

"May I", I went on, "though the time is getting late, make two more suggestions?" He bowed assent.

"It seems to me of great importance", I said, "that our people should meet. I want to see a great extension in exchange of visits. Thousands of my countrymen are anxious to see your country. I'm especially anxious that the young should meet".

"It is most desirable that the people should meet face to face", he agreed, and recalled, as an example of the danger of depending entirely upon second or third-hand information, the manner in which the strength of the Russian army had been misjudged.

"May I say a final word?" I asked. "I say it with diffidence and hesitation and I dread to appear to interfere. But it is a matter which, though apparently small, is apt to cause ill-feeling out of all proportion, and I'm anxious to remove every cause of friction between our peoples".

Marshal Stalin beckoned to me to proceed. "There are some 30 young Englishmen who have married Russian girls. They have to go home. Their wives are not permitted to accompany them. This is a hardship. Could it possibly be removed?"

Marshal Stalin turned at once to M. Molotov and with a quick questioning look asked if it was so. M. Molotov smiled and nodded an equally quick assent and said something which I did not understand.

I pointed out that this, though apparently affecting a small number of people, caused great friction and could be used as a tool by those who disliked the Soviet Union. "A small pea in the boot can cause great inconvenience to walking".

"Something will be done", he declared, and then correcting himself slightly, "something will in all probability be done. It is a matter which must be decided by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet". M. Molotov cordially agreed with this.—"News Chronicle".

Junior Commander R.C.M.A. Khosla, of Upper Mall, Lahore, who is Staff Captain to the C.-in-C. in India, General Sir Claude Auchinleck. She records the minutes at war committee meetings and weekly conferences and also keeps the C.-in-C.'s personal files. J/Cdr. Khosla joined the W.A.C.(I) as a private in October 1942, and became personal stenographer to a senior officer in District H.Q., Lahore. With the formation of Air H.Q. (I) she became a staff officer and personal assistant, visiting many R.I.A.F. squadrons.

HERO OF CORREGIDOR

Lieutenant General Jonathan Vainwright, who took over the Corregidor command when General of the Army Douglas MacArthur escaped from the Philippines to Australia in 1942, was found safe and well in a Japanese prison camp in Manchuria. He was discovered by a medical team dropped by parachute 100 miles northwest of Mukden. General Vainwright is now on his way to Chungking. (USOWI PHOTO).

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AVESTAN LITERATURE

"RUDIMENTS OF ZOROASTRIAN RELIGIOUS LITERATURE", by Mr. Keki Munchershah Dastur, B.A., published by N. M. Vimawala Gandiv Press, Surat, priced Rs. 4.

"Zertnoshti Dharamni Dharmasahityani Rooprekha," by Mr. K. M. Dastur is lately published in Gujerati, and is the result of intensive study of Avestan literature This is the first attempt, at delving into some of the thorniest problems of Zoroastrianism which have vexed the minds of scholars, by the author who was a student of the Cama Athornana Institute at Andheri. Some of the questions—though the author modestly puts down his efforts as 'rudiments—have been elaborately dealt with. The object of the publication is to make it a useful guide to those who hold certain views on some vexed questions due to "misunderstanding" of the issues involved. Within the compass of 348 pages Mr. Dastur has well striven to elucidate the points in lucid style. Detailed interpretation of the 21 Nusks, the holy Books, leaves nothing to be desired. These books, originally written in Avesta were later translated in Pehlavi in the Sassanian period by learned Dasturs. The dissertation on Gathas,—the holiest of the holy scriptures, supposed to have been composed by Zoroaster himself, and being five in numbur—has occupied full one chapter", another chapter is devoted to the exposition of Theology of the Gathas. Cosmology is also fairly well treated. Vendidad, the name of the 19th Book out of the 21 is, as the author reminds us, the only book that has escaped the ravages of vandals and is freely quoted by scholars, and is, therefore, copiously dealt with by the author. In the chapters on Yeshts composed in praise of Yezds and which rank in importance next to Gathas, and numbering 23 (at present extant), the reader will find much that is interesting. The author's wide reading is apparent throughout, and his efforts deserve to be well supported by his coreligionists.

A. K.

BOHEMIAN LIFE

'SCENES OF BOHEMIAN LIFE' .By Henri Murger—translated by Owen Snell. (Published by Susil Gupta P. B. 10814 Calcutta). Pp. 188 Rs. 4/8.

It is a remarkable coincidence that Mr. Susil Gupta should now bring out an Indian Edition of the English translation of this famous book of Henri Murger, which first saw the light of day in Paris in 1845, exactly a hundred years ago.

It brought fame and recognition to the then unknown author, who was himself leading in the alleys of Montmartre, the fountain head of Bohemianism, a life as bohemian as those he has so vividly described in the pages of this his first and best book. He was but 23 and hope and fortitude were his only allies.

Since then a hundred years have passed. The book has won the plaudits and approbation of the big guns of the critical hierarchy. Observes Prof. Saintsbury "It is a work final and perfect which deserves a place in the literature of humanity. A vivid transcript from the scenes, alternately sombre and jovial of the author's early years of struggle, it is in parts infinitely pathetic and in parts irresistibly amusing. Murger has a rich gift of humour but his predominant note is one of melancholy".

Under the circumstances, to attempt a fresh review of the book whose charm the ages cannot dim, would be out of place. The price of Rs. 4/8 may appear to be a bit too much for the reprint of an old master, but the book is well worth it.

N. M. R.

PLANNING FOR AGRICULTURE

"OUR AGRICULTURAL PLAN": By D. S. Dubey, M.A., LL.B.—Kitab Mahal, Allahabad. Price Rs. 1/8.

The author of this booklet has put forward a concrete plan for the development of Indian agriculture which has the merit of being worked out in broad detail and of being free from the glaring defects which many critics have found in the so-called capitalist and communist plans. Mr. Dubey points out how the increase in income and the improvement in the standard of living of the agricultural population are not likely to be secured by the rapid industrialisation envisaged in the Bombay plan and he does not approve of revolutionary nature of the People's plan. He takes up a middle position and wants that rural economic life should be organised on the co-operative basis with adequate State assistance. The co-operative village development society is to be the fulcrum round which rural development will move and the village Panchayat will be the democratic organising and executive authority and agency. Mr. Dubey's plan does not involve radical structural changes and extravagant outlay of funds. It does not need the expropriation of landlords and capitalists and its execution can be effected with a minimum interference with the liberty of the people. The plan, therefore, deserves to be seriously considered as a practical solution of a difficult but crucial problem.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"A POLICY FOR AGRICULTURE": By V. Balasubramanian—Indian Council of World Affairs—Oxford University Press. Price As. 8.

This pamphlet puts in a plea for the adoption by the State in India of a positive and active agricultural policy the absence of which has been responsible for the poverty of the people of this country. The necessity of increased agricultural production and of a growing supply of protective foods being granted the author suggests that the State should take the initiative in organising and expanding intensive cultivation. Through industrialisation alone the author thinks, can the surplus population on the land be diverted to productive activity and he looks to high intensity forming as a remedy for deficient production and underconsumption. In his opinion, "a sound system of peasant proprietorship, informed by the co-operative spirit, should be particularly suitable" for this purpose and points to Denmark and Holland as useful guides.

V. G. K.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Some of my young readers now and again write to me saying that they have clipped this "Corner" to save for a scrapbook or for some other purpose.

It has pleased me to learn that so many boys and girls save the stories, the sketches and the photographs. I should enjoy making a tour of homes and looking at the scrapbooks one by one, also at the collections of clippings which are not in scrapbooks.

A scrapbook of this kind makes it easy to find a certain topic when needed. Week by week I choose topics which I believe will be of interest. Often I try to make them meet the special needs of younger generation.

Letters come from children who say, "You have written about the very subject I was studying that day!" This is pleasing, but I know I can seldom, if ever, choose a topic which all children will take up on a certain day.

Suppose we have a story on a foreign country which you will not study in Geography until next year. If you have it in a scrapbook, and make an index, you will have it at hand when the time comes. The same is true of articles about science, history, nature study, and the lives of famous people.

★ ★ ★

Some young readers say they pick up their scrapbooks and read the stories "over and over again." Readers of 'PUSHPA'—The Children's Own Paper' say they bind their volumes, and it is a source of pleasure for them to turn their pages "as often as possible." You may be sure that such statements make me happy. When knowledge becomes an adventure, it is playing a big part in life.

It really is an adventure, isn't it, to learn more and more about the world in which we live—especially in this age when it is undergoing such vast and sudden changes? We go back to the strange customs of long ago, we read about great steps of present-day science, and we stand on tip-toe trying to look into the future.

Besides, on the lighter side, we have entertaining stories of all kinds, games, tricks, and smile-a-whiles, etc. To encourage the young readers' efforts, their own attempts are also published. Mind you, it is a joy always to receive from you stories, essays, games, tricks, pictures, drawings, photographs—or anything as a matter of that, for publication in this your own "Corner", and in "PUSHPA", your own paper.

Anyway, coming back to the point, if even one-sixth of the young readers of this newspaper save this "Corner", and about the same number bind their volumes of "PUSHPA--The Children's Own Paper", sometimes—later, to pass on to their younger brothers, sisters, cousins or friends.—well, that is very fine. I believe, too, that the proportion of such readers can grow as time goes on.

★ ★ ★

Sister Mary Mody (8 years), of Chowpatty, has sent the following 'Tom Thumb Nail' essay on "Diogenes":—

Long, long ago there lived in the city of Athens a thinker called Diogenes. He did not live in a palace, he did not live in a hut, he did not live in a house, but he lived in a tub. Wherever he went, he took with him his tub and his lantern. Wherever he went, his pupils followed him.

One day Diogenes lighted his lantern in daytime. Whenever he saw a man, he lifted his lantern and looked at him. All the people laughed at him, and they thought that he was mad. This went on till the sunset. Then he returned home.

His pupils asked him: "Sir, what were you looking at?" Diogenes replied: "I am in search of an honest man, but there is not a single one in the whole of Athens."

★ ★ ★

Brother Vishen N. Saksena (11-1/2 years), of Lucknow, has sent the following piece on "Pyramids of Egypt":

Pyramids of Egypt are one of the most wonderful curiosities of the world. There are about twelve pyramids near the city of Cairo. For a long time it was not known as to when these pyramids were built. However, since last few years, people have been discovering new historical facts about them.

Recently many carved stones with inscriptions have been unearthed. The inscriptions on these stones were deciphered, and it is now understood that these pyramids were built about 4,000 years ago.

The ancient Kings of Egypt built these strong pyramids in order to perpetuate their names and memories for ever. Their dead bodies with their histories are preserved inside the pyramids.

The dead bodies of the ancient Kings were discovered recently. These mummies are now kept in the Museum which is situated nearby. The names of those Kings will live in memory indeed, as long as these pyramids will remain.

★ ★ ★

Brother Atta Mohamed (15 years), of Karachi, has sent the following essay on "My Hobby":—

My chief hobby is to collect different proverbs. Although it is not difficult for anybody to collect as many proverbs as he likes, yet I not only gather them but test them through actual experience.

Suppose, on a certain day, I am in great trouble which I cannot face. Then there comes a close friend of mine who helps me out of it. This experience makes me think of some proverb which can be applied to it. I find the proverb: "A friend in need is a friend indeed." And then I write this proverb in beautiful capital letters in my favourite pocket diary.

When I am all alone by myself, I read my collected proverbs with great joy and attention. By doing so, my experiences, whatever they may have been, whether good or bad, at once come before my eyes, as if a cinema film of my life was being shown to me once again.

★ ★ ★

Shri Kanchanbhai Marfatia has donated books worth Rupees One Hundred to the Children's Own Library of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari. So my brothers and sisters staying at Khar will get a new variety of books for reading and enjoying.

Those who wish to get themselves enrolled in the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association may send for the full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning their full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Brother Mahmood Ayoob Dawood

Thakore Saheb Pravin Sinhji (left), President, Manekpur (North Gujerat) Branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri Rasik F. Shah (right) of that place, Joint Secretary of the B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari.

Balkan-ji-Bari Children at Sports

The Jadoowalah

(Continued from Page 5)

tle more of the mango shoot; then repeats his incantations, and tom-tom playing, finally showing the shoot a second time when it is found to have grown a considerable amount in the interval. When the shoot is all worked out of the seed there is a fair sized tree standing before one."

The "Mango bearing tree", is of course introduced under the basket under cover of the cloth from the bag of the conjuror, and planted in place of the shoot. Carryington thinks wrongly that a tree bearing fruit cannot be produced by the jadoo-walah. Other methods of performing the trick, that where the shoot is got from a ragdoll which the magicians uses as a magic wanel; Mr. Charles Bertam's revelation or of a method in which the performer conceals several shoots of the tree of various sizes in his sleeves and produces them in turn from under cover of the cloth (Keller's description) are very rarely used by the jadoo-walah.

THE FAMOUS BASKET TRICK

The grand "finale" of the jadoo-walah's show is usually the most dramatic and spectacular trick known as the "Indian Basket Trick". The effect of this illusion has been copied by world famous magicians like Robert Houdin, Houdini, Colonel Stodare Devante. The trick has been presented in several theatres all the world over. A boy stands inside a rather peculiarly shaped basket and the rectangular lid is placed on his head. Over the boy and the basket is thrown a very large shawl completely covering him and the basket. Then the boy is seen to sink down gradually until he finally disappears into the basket altogether and the lid resumes its natural position. The magician graps a sword and feverishly begins running his sword through the basket, in a most reckless fashion all the while howling execrations.

Blood is seen on the sword, and in some case blood drips from the basket. Audible gasps are heard from the audience. People assembled appeal to the magician to stop his murderous thrusts. The "murderer" pauses, smiles grimly, removes the lid but not the shawl, and with a dramatic gesture jumps into the basket and proves in the conjurors way that the boy has disappeared. Suddenly the "murdered child" comes running from some unexpected quarter, and goes round asking for baksheesh. The spectators heave a sigh of relief, and generally give liberally to the little urchin.

The secret of the Indian basket tuck counts mainly in the peculiar construction of the basket. It is generally oval in shape, "the lid is perhaps 30" by 18" and is oval, while the basket itself spreads out to about four feet seven inches to two feet six inches at the bottom." ('Hindu Magic p. 19)....The boy within the basket curls round the basket like an eel and occupies only the outer rim of the basket, leaving the centre of the basket empty.

The seemingly haphazard thrusts of the performer are however very carefully planned. The blood of course is red coloured liquid. The boy who finally makes his appearance is a "twin". Sometimes the magicians "wears a thick strap under his loin-cloth and the boy under cover of the enveloping blanket reaches up and grasps this strap and by its aid he draws himself from the basket and round the juggler. He is hidden for a moment by the conjurors body and the blanket which the juggler has removed from the basket. The boy slips away into the crowd, through confederates, and then makes his dramatic appearance at the right moment."

EVALUATION OF THE JADOO-WALAH

Major Branson in his book "Indian Conjuring" referring to the jadoo-walah says "I have very little praise to give to the Indian conjuror as an artist, either in sleight of hand in juggling, or as an illusionist." Judged from modern standards the jadoo-walah is a very poor performer indeed. He has become a back number because he did not grow with the times. His art has remained static.

Pearl Buck Warns

(Continued from Page 4)

Empires are never made by peoples. They are always made by ambitious persons. I do not believe that the common folk of England enjoy the empire particularly or want it.

Empire was perpetuated by a handful of ambitious men, ambitious for money, ambitious for power. Under those men, generation after generation, the empire has grown into the great organisation it is today, from which even the most willing Englishman cannot extricate himself. It is now being perpetrated for Americans also, not through government, but through the preliminary stages of industry. I say preliminary, for empire always begins in trade. Study history and see if this is not so.

Similar Pattern

I should say that England is an empire in its last stages, and that we are an empire in the making, but the pattern is exactly the same. Some American business men may indignantly deny this, but I can only say, look at the effects of American industry already in other countries, upon the minds and lives of the peoples there.

But we must know and constantly remind ourselves that we have not the undisputed liberty of the world to-day that England had a hundred and fifty years ago, when she built her empire. There is to-day an alternative to empire.

If we persist in the ways of empire building, as we are now set with our cartels, our island bases which will establish a new ruling class, the U. S. Navy—if we proceed with our special rights, and our regionalisms we shall have to face that alternative some day on the battlefields of Asia. And millions of people will be fighting against us, seven hundred and fifty millions, with industries which they themselves have learned to make and manage as the peasants of Russia have learned.

There is, of course, a way for us to win. I said to my Chinese Nationalist friend, "Well, what are you going to do about this local Communist realism?". He replied, "The only way to save ourselves is to find a better local realism of our own."

This is the only alternative to war that we, too, have. If we persist in allowing ourselves to be led by the empire-minded, we shall find ourselves in perpetual wars. But if we can understand the mighty peasant peoples, we will act swiftly and at once, with quicker realism than any other.

Russia got ahead of us again. Millions of peasants in Asia lifted their heads when they heard such news. Russia—again!

At The Cross-Roads

Responsible Chinese and Indians have come to me privately and told me that the scales have fallen from their eyes, and that they now understand where they are in relation to the United States. New alignments, they say, must be formed in their countries. The power of attraction as Owen Lattimore says so truly in his book, 'Solution in Asia', has now passed from the United States to Russia.

When can, we Americans, learn to put aside our dreams of wealth and power and romance, and act with the stark realism that alone will save us from the future that looms in Asia? When can we see that we need military bases only because we are building up for ourselves at this very hour enemies by the million?

Once more, we are at the cross-roads. We can choose the way of war, or we can choose the way of peace. The real choice lies between the empire-makers and the people. Who wins?

The peoples of Asia are waiting to see.

(COPY RIGHT)

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

(Continued from Page 6)

who stands supreme in his knowledge of Indian art and who is a teacher in the Indian Designing Class of the art-school. He is Mr. J. M. Ahivasi. No survey of Modern Indian Painting should be considered as complete and impartial if the artists like him and if Bombay as a leading centre of training in Indian art, are excluded from it. Will Mr. Chatterji note this point?

It will not be irrelevant to recall herein the appreciation received by Messrs. Ahivasi and Shukla in the exhibition held in London in 1934.

"The Liverpool Post and Mercury" (21st December 1934).

"Shading as we know it, is generally abhorred by the East and accent laid upon design and colour. But as the west so often creates by shading in painting, the East makes the value of shapes felt by the perfectly handled line. Nowhere is this better felt than in such a drawing as Mr. Ahivasi's "The worship of Buddha" where the roundness is felt and appreciated to the full without a single shadow and no colour."

The "Sunday Times"

Mr. Frank Rutter, the distinguished art critic wrote:—

"....and it is comforting to note that even in the Bombay section there are few artists like Y. K. Shukla (77) and J. M. Ahivasi (35) who advantageously remain loyal to the fine tradition of the East."

".....a large 'Mural Panel' on the subject of 'Dan-Lila' by Y. K. Shukla was more widely noticed in the Reviews, I think, than any other picture. It was gayer in colour and mood. It showed mastery of drawing and design."—Oswald Couldry M.A. (Oxon.).

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"RISING SONS WHO REALLY SHINE"...

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AAA 82

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"It is a marvel to me that you do not see that ruthless warfare is nobody's monopoly. If not the Allies some other Power will certainly improve upon your method and beat you with your own weapon."

—GANDHIJI (In a message "To Every Japanese," issued in July 1942).

"I know that one day the disillusionment of your people will be complete, and through laborious centuries they will have to clear the debris of their civilisation wrought to ruin by their own warlords run amok."—Japan, in the words of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, is creating so many ghosts. Ghosts of immemorial works of Chinese art, of irreplaceable Chinese institutions, of great peace-loving communities drugged, tortured, and destroyed. Who will lay the ghosts?" she asks. Japanese and Chinese people, let us hope, will join hands together, in no distant future, in wiping off memories of a bitter past. True Asian humanity will be reborn....."

—TAGORE (In his historic correspondence with the Japanese poet Noguchi).

★

Those Who Rule By The Sword....

So, Militarist Japan has gone the way of Mussolini's Fascist Italy and Hitler's Nazi Germany. The arrogance of the Sons of Heaven has been laid into dust. The massacres of Nanking, the bombing of Chinese cities, the bayonetings of Chinese children, the raping of Chinese women, have been avenged. Those who, like Imperialist Japan, rule by the Sword, shall perish by the Sword!

The Atomic Bomb is a frightful weapon to use against anyone—Japanese or Germans, Americans, British or Indians. Its use by the Americans was regrettable in the larger interests of humanity. But let no sympathy be wasted on the rulers and militarists of Japan who would not have had any scruples whatever to use the same weapon not twice but a hundred times—*if only they possessed it*! The Japanese people, as distinguished from their jingoistic rulers, are deserving of sympathy like all the slaves of similar dictatorships—but the millions of Japanese soldiers cannot escape the guilt for all the senseless violence and barbarities that they perpetrated on defenceless China. Lying, treachery, indiscriminate bombing, massacres, rape and arson, emasculation of a whole people by deliberate fostering of the drug habits—there is no crime that Japan has not committed during the last eight years in China

If to-day Japanese cities lie devastated by the Atomic Bomb, if Japan has to suffer the humiliation of unconditional surrender, if the once flourishing Japanese industries are ruined, if the Japanese people are made to pay crushing reparations, if their God-emperor is insulted and listed among war criminals, the Japanese have only THEMSELVES to blame

They were the first to start the vicious circle of violence and aggression. The wheel of *Karma*—or, if you like, the inevitable cycle of thesis and antithesis—has turned full circle and today Japan has been smitten by Nemesis. Japan sowed the wind, now let it reap the whirlwind!

Seeds Of Fascism

I write in this vein because I know that, blinded by their hatred and distrust of British imperialism, some Indians have nursed a sneaking sympathy—even admiration—for the Fascists and the Nazis. In the case of Japan, this sympathy was stronger—for wasn't Japan an Asiatic Power challenging the supremacy of the west? Gandhiji, Azad, Nehru, Tagore, have all on different occasions exposed the true hideous face of Japan behind the hypocritical mask of "Asia For Asiatics." But, since the Atom Bomb raid on Japanese cities and the subsequent Japanese surrender, this misguided sympathy has flared up again and I find that even otherwise sober and patriotic newspapers are writing about Japan as if it was an innocent victim of aggression and not the original aggressor, now tasting a dose of its own medicine. I cannot understand how these Asiatic patriots can forget that Chinese, too, are Asiatics.

This, to my mind, is a serious matter. For in this unthinking (is it 'unthinking' in all cases? sympathy for Japan lie the seeds of Fascism—yes, an Indian brand of Fascism! Happily the Indian National Congress, thanks to the humanitarianism of Gandhiji and the international socialism of Nehru, has been and is anti-Fascist. But, some political parties in the country—or important sections of them—are not only not anti-Fascist but have definite pro-Fascist leanings. We must not forget that racial fanaticism, religious intolorence, jingoism, worship of the Sword, the One Leader principle—all these are the raw materials of Fascism.

Fascism did not die with Hitler or Mussolini. Nor can it be blasted by the atomic bomb! It has to be met and challenged in the minds and hearts of men. Its allies are arrogance and unreason; it can only be exterminated by the spread of rationalism and the true ideals of political and economic democracy.

★

Salute To China!

Japan was not defeated by the Atomic Bomb. It was not defeated by the forces of General MacArthur. It was not defeated by the South-East Asia Command of Lord Louis Mountbatten. Japan was defeated by the poorly-equipped soldiers, the unarmed guerillas, the illiterate peasants of China. Japan was defeated by the unconquerable, indomitable spirit of the Chinese people and their leaders. For eight long years they fought—longer than any other ally. They left their homes, they burnt their fields, they moved whole factories on their shoulders, they marched thousands of miles across flooded rivers and frozen mountains, they endured starvation and bombings, they lived in caves, they dressed in rags, and yet they did not give up fighting. They fought alone for four years, their lifeline was cut-off to please the aggressors; at last when they got allies they suffered insults and humiliations at their hands, they waited in vain for the promised war materials which never arrived—or arrived too late! But they did not give up fighting. Nor did they give up hope!

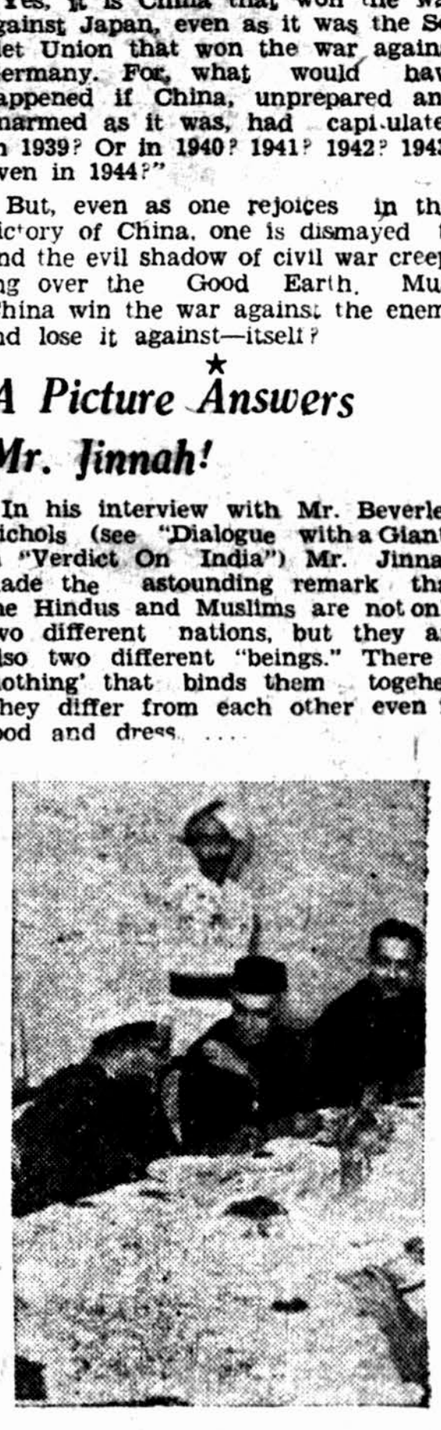
Yes, it is China that won the war against Japan, even as it was the Soviet Union that won the war against Germany. For, what would have happened if China, unprepared and unarmed as it was, had capitulated in 1939? Or in 1940? 1941? 1942? 1943? Even in 1944?"

But, even as one rejoices in this victory of China, one is dismayed to find the evil shadow of civil war creeping over the Good Earth. Must China win the war against the enemy and lose it against—itself?

★

A Picture Answers Mr. Jinnah!

In his interview with Mr. Beverley Nichols (see "Dialogue with a Giant" in "Verdict On India") Mr. Jinnah made the astounding remark that the Hindus and Muslims are not only two different nations, but they are also two different "beings." There is 'nothing' that binds them togeher. They differ from each other even in food and dress ....



They say the Camera never lies. But the above picture MUST be a lie perpetrated by the "Congress Hindu press". It shows three persons sitting together at a dinner table, namely (from left to right)—

MIAN IFTIKHARDUDDIN, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee,

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, and

THE NAWAB OF MAMDOT, President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League.

This picture MUST be a lie and a fraud for the following very simple reasons:—

1. A Hindu and Muslim can NEVER dine together.

2. The Hindus and Muslims can NEVER dress alike—and here all these (one Quisling, one Hindu and one Muslim) are dressed in the identical black sherwanis!

3. This picture establishes parity between the Congress Muslims and the League Muslims, with a Hindu in the centre, which cannot but be an impossibility.

4. According to the caption to this picture, it was taken at a dinner given by the Punjab League President in honour of Pandit Nehru which, again, is impossible—at least highly undesirable.

Q. E. D.

But if this picture is not a lie and a fraud, something else is a lie and a fraud!

★

Browder And His Book!

"This book (Earl Browder's "TEHERAN—Our Path In War And Peace") is sure to be cherished as a basic document on contemporary international developments....This book, pre-eminently, will be treasured by all who wish to know how Marxism, never a dogma, is the only unfailing guide to action in the present tempestuous phase of world politics.....To "straight thinking" on the part of your patriots, there is no book, which will help more than Browder's TEHERAN."

This is what the Bengali Communist intellectual Professor Hiren Mukerjee (author of UNDER MARX'S BANNER) wrote in the course of his "Introduction To The Indian Edition" of the book by Earl Browder, then the Secretary of the Communist Party of U.S.A.

It is this same book—and the policies outlined in it—that has been responsible for the ousting of Comrade (Mr.?) Browder from the ranks of the American communists!

In his own Foreword to the book Mr. (Comrade?) Browder had said: "Yes, there is a tide in the affairs of men. It is the tide of democracy, of humanity taking charge of its own affairs, setting aside the pretensions of little strutting egomaniacs....."

Rather low tide in the affairs of Comrade Browder, what? At the last convention of American communists he was not even a delegate! And all thanks to the book that, Marxist Mukerjee claimed was a guide to "straight thinking."

Please read on.

★

Perspective Of Capitalism!

What did Browder say in his book, "TEHERAN", which was not only a frank boost for the Anglo-American-Russian pact signed in the Iranian capital but also a plea for "co-operation" between Communists and "progressive" capitalists.

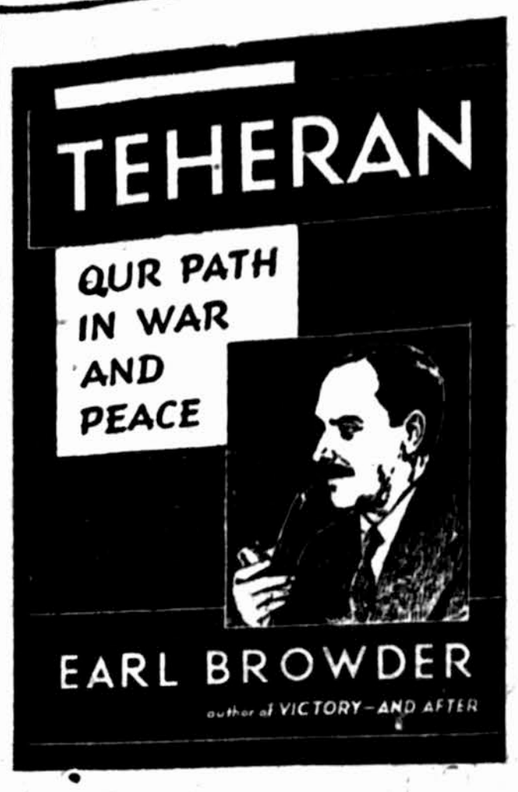
In his book, Browder said:

"Teheran cancels Munich."

"Teheran gives the key to victory, not only in Europe but on a world scale."

"Riding the world of Hitlerism is a very difficult and bloody business. It is so difficult that in order to accomplish it we must begin to change one of the basic conditions out of which Hitlerism arose.

"That basic condition which has to be changed is the division of the anti-Hitler camp into two parts which do not share any common programme or perspective for the world as a whole—that is, the division between the Socialist and the Capitalist countries of the anti-Hitler coalition. Since neither side can be abolished by the other, the only way to bridge the division is for each to adopt itself to the other, to seek a programme and perspective not out of their own desires and ideologies but from the possibilities of agreement between them which would preserve the most vital interests of each, and thus create the possibility to reconstruct the whole world order of nations."



"For my part, I take the Declaration of Teheran at its face value."

"It is the most stupid mistake to suppose that any American interests, even that of American monopoly capital, is incompatible, with this necessary peoples' revolution in Europe. As a matter of fact, this is the only way in which Europe can become the effective market which is absolutely necessary for American economy's survival on a capitalist basis."

"It is my considered judgment that the American people are so ill-prepared, subjectively, for any deep-going change in the direction of socialism that post-war plans with such an aim would not unite the nation but would further divide it....

"Adherents of socialism, therefore, in order to function actively as bearers of unity within the broad democratic camp, must make it clear that they will not raise the issue of Socialism in such a form and manner as to endanger or weaken that national unity. They must subordinate their socialist convictions, in all practical issues, to the common programme of the majority...."

"Therefore, the policy for Marxists and all adherents of socialism in the United States is to face with all its consequences the perspective of a CAPITALIST United States....."

★

"I Told You So, Comrade!"

All this explains why Browder, soon after his release from prison (He was jailed for opposing the "Imperialist war" in 1939), disbanded the Communist Party of America, renaming it Communist Political Association. But when I read the book I was shocked that a veteran Communist should speak thus about the "perspective" of capitalism and sell away even future prospects of the revolution for the sake of Teheran, even more shocked to find Hiren Mukerjee's unqualified praise for the book! Indeed, my wonderment increased when, one after another, all my Communist friends defended the policy of surrender outlined in the book. They gave me long lectures on the dialectical imperatives underlying, Browder's seemingly reactionary approach.

The American Communists have rejected Browder and his policies, and reconstituted their party. The new Chairman of the Party is William Foster who carried on a persistent struggle against Browder's views which, he told the convention, "had led American Communists very near to capitulating to American imperialism."

All honour to the American communists for thus retrieving the situation created by their wrong-headed leader. But what about our Indian comrades who, in their super-enthusiasm for anything that bears a Communist label, were prepared even to support the reactionary and counter-revolutionary views of Browder? If I did not sympathise with them in this predicament (should one say bereavement?) I would shout at them: "I TOLD YOU SO, COMRADE!"

MORAL: Be a Communist by all means. But don't barter your intelligence and individual judgment for a Party card!

Humorous Skit

UNRATIONED ADVENTURE

By Aamir Ali

Isn't Nature wonderful. It looks after so many of our needs. For instance, man needs food, and Nature grows food in her beautiful garden, and all that sort of thing. And Man needs adventure, so Nature provides adventure for him too.

Throughout the ages she has supplied some form of adventure or another—the form changing with the times. At one time she provided dinosaurusses (or is it dinosaurii?) and pterodactyls to provide adventure. Then she provided fierce giants and damsels in distress, and milk-white steeds etc. Then she provided several countries and two Pole to be discovered, and so on. To-day she has provided us quite a unique form of adventure, not a whit less adventurous than the others—the buying of Rationed Cloth.

Now, I am not normally an adventurous man. Up till recently the most adventurous thing I had done was to run for a train, and then wait for the next one. But a few days ago I let myself in for a terrific adventure.

I wanted to buy some cloth. Actually, I wanted to buy a sari. For whom, is not relevant. For my sister, if you will. So I took my ration card and went along to a shop. Entering I had the first inkling that all was not as it used to be, as the shop was filled with a large and clamorous crowd. Nothing deterred I pushed bravely here and there—using an elbow here, a shoulder there, in an attempt to find someone willing to sell me something.

This brings me to the second great change noticeable in these war-time days. In the old slow going days you could always spot a salesman at fifty yards, and catch his eye. Nowadays you cannot distinguish between salesman and customer. I cannot for the life of me imagine why this should be so, but so it definitely is. So the customers go around vainly mistaking each other for salesman and hoping that they will be sold something.

I myself was mistaken thrice for the man behind the counter. All three of them were women. I might have obliged, (I suppose someone has to do the damned selling, after all), but unfortunately all three women were on the wrong side of forty-five, and so I favoured them with the haughty eye, and the suggestion that, though I realised it was presumptuous of me to advise them, yet perhaps, they might get on with their shopping better if they approached the salesmen directly.

I began to hunt for a salesman. I chased one and captured him, only to find he wasn't. In fact he thought I was, and began gabbling about shirting and poplins, before I could serve him the haughty eye and the suggestion. After many adventures and misadventures of this pleasing variety, I found myself against a counter, which I did not know existed till then, and there opposite to me was a live salesman, caught unwarily by my sudden approach, and wholly unable to make his escape.

I want a sari, I said before he could do anything.

What kind of a sari?

Oh, any kind that you may have, I said, for I thought I would be lucky if I got away with anything, and that this was no time to air my pernikety taste.

He fetched one.

Give it to me, quoth I. How much?

Six rupees. But where is your card?

I produced my card triumphantly. He looked at it for a while, and then said. But where is the form? (He pronounced it Forr-um). What form? I asked, and he explained with withering patience that I had to get a form and fill it up before I could buy cloth. He advised me to go to a desk which he pointed out to me, and said I might get my requirements there. I was worried. While I was getting this form, my salesman would vanish, or someone else would capture him.

There was nothing for it, however, so I went to the desk, and within a remarkably efficient time-limit was issued a forr-um, for the man at the desk seemed to know all about forr-ums. A specialist, evidently, I thought. I returned to the counter, and my salesman was still faithfully waiting for me, having refused all other customers, the sari still in his hand. I showed him the form and the ration card and pressed six eager rupees into his hand.

Wrap it up for me there's a good salesman, I begged him.

He took my form and the sari and disappeared in the interior of the shop. Time passed. He came back, the sari still unwrapped and the form still in his hand.

He put the sari down, and examined the form, then looked quizzically at me.

But you are not a woman, he said. I was overwhelmed with his sagacious and intelligent observation.

How did you guess? I asked admiringly.

Then how you can buy a sari? he asked, looking at me sideways, with his forearm resting on the counter.

I'll show you how, I said. You wrap that up for me, I've given you six rupees. Then I take the parcel and walk out of this shop, and abracadabra! the sari is bought.

He looked at me in contempt.

But if you are not a woman, how you can buy a sari? he asked still pursuing his original query. And before I could tell him that he was getting exasperating with his one-track mind, he disappeared again, and after a time returned with a pink file. He thumbed the pages thereof, and liking one bit of yellow sheet better than the others paused to read me an extract.

'The purchaser, if male shall be able to purchase the above articles in list (a) to the extent indicated by Appendix, (b) appended below. If the ration-holder is a female, then the said ration-holder shall be able to purchase articles indicated by the list (b) to the extent indicated by Appendix (a).'

The reader looked up triumphantly. You see he said, how you can buy a sari? Noting my bewilderment with that marvellous sagacity native to all salesmen, and especially highly developed in this specimen, he construed, and explained that males could not buy a sari, or rather a male ration card could not. And he returned my six rupees and wandered off.

I wanted to get out of the shop into the fresh air of the city, but the crowd forced me against another counter, remarkably uncrowded, where a man was selling coloured shirts. Now I did not want a shirt at all, but having failed in the sari deal I thought I may as well buy a shirt. I produced my ration card, and my forr-um and pushed them towards the man. Here you are, I told him, examine them.

You will notice that last week I did not take my ration of millets because I was out of town for the week-end. You will notice that I have had my full ration of wheat and rice. You will also notice that my forr-um is unstained with purchases, and if you examine me closely it will become evident to you that I am not a woman, and that I have not bought any saris. Perhaps this may help in the investigation and classification of my sex and gender, I said, and handed him my railway pass. And now, I added, sell me a shirt.

The man picked up my railway pass and examined it closely. Then he turned to me, waiting palpitating before him, and said, You don't need a ration card to buy these shirts.

Oh! I said crestfallen.

Just then, my former friend the first saleman of the "No-woman No-sari" theory nudged me in the ribs from behind, with a blue file in his hand, and before I could do anything, read me another extract. 'With reference to our notice of—th. instance, the aforesaid is declared null and void and the following amendments and rule is made as from—th. instance'. And he construed quickly. You can buy your sari now. That was an old rule. By this new rule even you can buy a sari.

Thanks, I said you are a real friend in need. I took charge of the parcel, and surreptitiously slipt an eight anna piece into the hand of the sari-salesman and file-producer. Get a lot of files, I told him. Get many more. Pink, blue, red, yellow, green and mauve. I shall be coming again to buy some socks and handkerchieves in a few days time, and that will need at least three files each.

The man's honest eyes shone with the prospect of all those files.

Scientists' Dream Of Space Ships

For Interplanetary Communications

Fantastic though they sound the theories recently put forward by German and Allied scientists make a fascinating study.

German scientists are said to have revealed to Allied occupation authorities their belief that at some time in the future it will be possible to set up giant platforms in the troposphere, 5,000 miles above the earth. They estimate that at this height the earth's gravitational pull ceases. From the space platform giant mirrors could be used to concentrate the sun's rays on any desired section of the earth's surface, thus destroying cities or generating power, according to whatever the mirrors were intended for war or peace objectives.

How to get the platforms into their corner of space seems to be the problem! Rockets with a planned range of up to 1,800 miles have been the subject of German experiments. If the space platform could be established with the aid of rockets, the next step would be to launch space ships on voyages through the outer regions, perhaps calling in on Mars for tea and later journeying on to Venus.

Dr. Henry Norris Russell, the Princeton University astronomer and one of the great authorities on the subject, says that in our planetary system, there are only three bodies capable of habitation, These are Venus, Mars, and of course, the earth. He asserts that life existed, and perhaps still exists, on Mars. The conditions existing on Venus are calculated to be favourable to life.

But this certainly is not the case on the planet of Mercury. Not even mad dogs could go out in the midday sun there—the temperature is 600 degrees Fahrenheit at 12 o'clock! The other planets have temperatures from 180 to 300 below zero. Dr. Russell believes however that in the remoter planetary systems there are several thousand stars which may be capable of supporting life.

If the space platforms are ever established thousands of miles above the earth then it is equally likely that science will also find a way of building space ships which will be able to test out the American astronomer's theories.

A JOKE ON CHURCHILL

It was in the far-off days when the young Winston held a more or less humble Under-Secretaryship and was very proud of his position.

At a week-end country house-party he arrived with 11 dispatch boxes. When he retired to bed he took one with him into his room, the others he left piled in the corridor. Coming upon them, his host locked them up in the family safe, and then—to play a hoax on the young Under-Secretary—raised the burglar alarm.

Result: Consternation and anguished of the Under-Secretary Not until next midday did the host put his guest out of his misery, when he produced the dispatch boxes and suggested they should be opened to make sure nothing was missing.

All ten were empty.

(From Caretakers Column in "News Chronicle")

She: "Would you mind changing this portrait you painted of my husband for a landcape. I'm getting a divorce."

"How did you get the black eye Bert?"

"A bloke on the other side of the line did it trying to find out whether his 'ouse really was a stone's throw from the station.

Visitor: "I've come to rest and drink in the Ozone."

Local: "I can't tell you much about that, sir. It's a new one on me. I always use the Dog and Duck."

She: "You said the parrot you sold me was a good talker. He hasn't said a word since I bought him."

Dealer: "Wot can you expect mum, with all these notices about Careless Talk all over the place."

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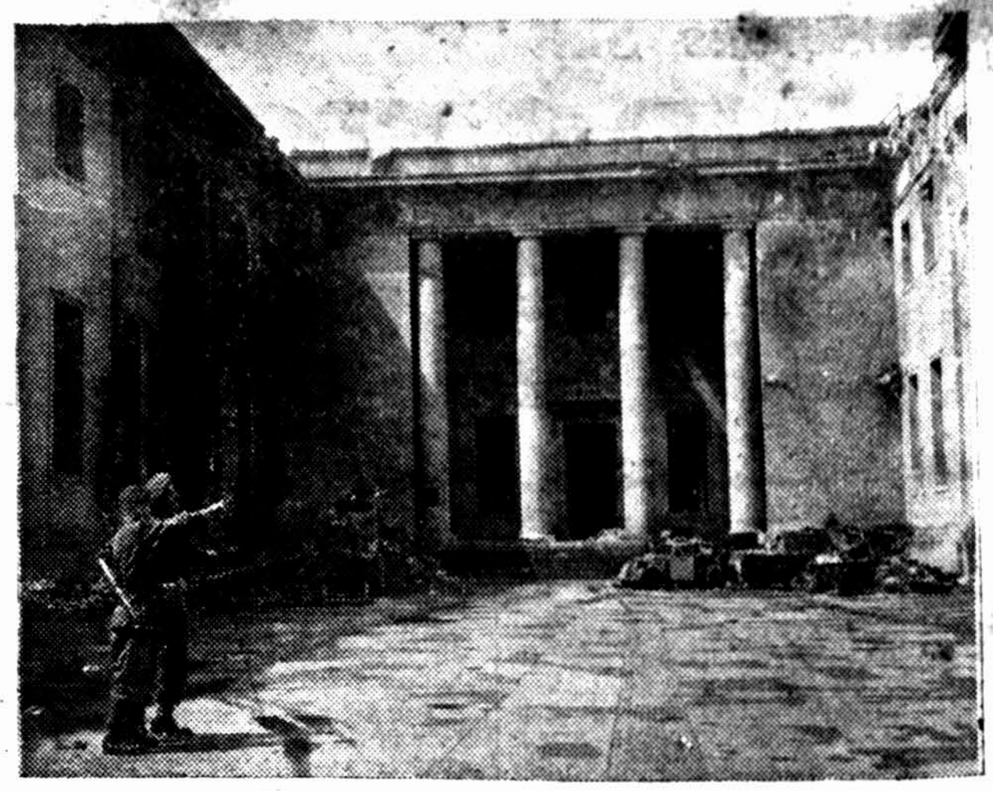
BERLIN—THAT WAS!

These pictures of Berlin taken in the first week of July last vividly show the terrific havoc wrought by Allied bombing of the capital of Germany.

Nazis compelled to clear the rubble of Dr. Goebbels's Propaganda Ministry.

What remains of the Kaiserhof Hotel.

The Berlin University.



A British and a Russian soldier in the courtyard of the Reich Chan cellory.

German women carrying water, as most of the city's mains were wrecked.

The Linden Passage, the Berlin shopping arcade, lies in ruins.

German women doing their washing near a street hydrant.

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